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27,445 * * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 10-11, 1971 Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Morning fog, ...ly cloudy. Temp. 46-48 (20-9). Tomorrow ...e change. Yesterday's temp. 64-50 (18-10). ...NDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 46-48 (8-8). ...orrow: mainly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. ... (12-6). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: ...ny. Temp. 52-46 (11-8). NEW YORK: Sunny. ...w 56-46 (13-8). Yesterday's temp. 64-46 (18-7). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

...olitburo ...hift Aids ...Brezhnev

... of 4 New Men ...re His Allies

By Anthony Astrachan

...OSCOW, April 9 (WP).—The ...iet Communist party added ... new members to the ruling ...itburo today but removed ...e.

...t least two of the four were ... allies of party leader Leonid ...Brezhnev and another reached ... top under him. The balance ...forces thus appeared to have ...ed further in favor of the ...ty's general secretary. He ...minated the 24th Soviet party ...gress, which ended today af... the announcement of the ...r leaders' appointments.

...While Politburo membership ...e from 11 to 15, all four of ... new members were already ...long the party's top 25 men—... include Politburo members, ...ndidate members and Central ...mmittee secretaries.

...he ranking of the 25 changed, ...ging by the order in which ...Brezhnev read the names, ...h head of state Nikolai Pod... moving up to second place ...f Premier Alexei Kosygin ...pping to third. There was no ...idence that this altered their ...spective grasps of power, how...er, and the most important ...ing was that no new faces ...re added to the top 25.

...Age and continuity thus re...ained the dominant tones of ...e Soviet leadership, though ...me other notes could be heard ... the background.

...One change involved the lower...g of the average age of the ...olitburo from 63 to 61. All ...ur new members are under 60.

...25 Percent Increase

...The new Central Committee, ...hich elected the Politburo and ...ecretariat, numbers 242 members ...d 154 candidate members, ac...ding to one source. The old ...mmittee had 195 members and ... candidates.

...n the new committee, 91—or ... percent—of the full mem...s are new. Many of these ...r full members formerly were ...ndidate members. Of the ...ndidate members, 85—or 55.2 ...cent—are new. When the ...going Central Committee was ...med in 1960, only 28 percent ...its members were new.

...The fact remained, however, ...t none of the aging Polit...o stalwarts retired. Anastas ...oyan remains the only leader ... has retired honorably and ...arently willingly; death and ...ible dismissal remain the ...nary modes of removal from ... Soviet center.

...he four new Politburo mem... are Viktor V. Grishin, first ...etary of the Moscow city ...committee; Dinmukhamed ...Kunayev, first secretary of ...Kazakhstan party; Vladimir ...Shcherbitsky, the Ukrainian ...mier, and Fyodor Kulakov, ...tral Committee secretary in ...rge of agriculture.

...r. Grishin, Mr. Kunayev and ...Shcherbitsky were candidate ...mbers of the Politburo before ...g promoted. The number of ...didate members shrank from ...e to six, as no new ones were ...sen. Mr. Kulakov becomes ... of four Politburo members ... *are also secretaries.*

...r. Grishin, 56, is the new ...mber least dependent on Mr. ...hnev. He was named to the ...tral Committee in 1952, the ...e year as Mr. Brezhnev, ...h makes them both veteran ...ntinued on Page 2, Col. 3)

...rty Factions ... Italy Agree ... Close Ranks

...OME, April 9 (Reuters)—...'s Christian Democratic ...y factions agreed last night ...lose ranks and end prolonged ...sion in the nation's politi... life caused by suggestions that ... party should consider even... cooperation with the Com...nists.

...he party also called on all ...les in the ruling center-left ...ition to curb the flow of ...flicting statements by their ...bers on the Communist ...stion. The party said that ...e weakened "the political and ...hological weight of the gov...nent."

...e statement, in a commu... issued after a series of ...gency meetings by the 265 ...stian Democrats in the 630-...ber Chamber of Deputies, ...ared to be a victory for ...ier Emilio Colombo's anti-...mmunist line.

...e meetings followed mount... indications of party disunity ...d similar disunity among the ... center-left parties—over the ...ude to be taken toward the ...mmunists and toward leftist ...nds for more radical social ...rms.



Associated Press.

PILGRIMS IN JERUSALEM—Christians bearing crosses retrace the steps of Christ along Via Dolorosa, the way of the cross, in Good Friday worship in the holy city.

Faithful of 3 Religions Pray At Shrines in Old Jerusalem

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, April 9 (NYT).—Worshipers of three great religions converged on their holy city today.

From the minaret came the call to prayer, summoning the Moslem on his day of feast. The chant ended a discreet moment before the bells of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre nearby began tolling for the Christians' Good Friday.

Religious Jews, on their way to Passover prayer at their Western Wall, paused at intersections in the Via Dolorosa to let groups of Christian pilgrims pass along the Way of the Cross to Calvary. The pilgrims, from a dozen countries, bore wooden crosses along the same route that Jesus followed to his crucifixion.

All day and evening, believers of the three faiths went about their own rituals, cautious and tactful about not disturbing the others inside the space of a few acres of old Jerusalem.

Unusual Coincidence

With the variations between the Jewish and Christian calendars, it is only every few years that Good Friday and the first night of Passover coincide. This is the second time since Jerusalem was reunited under Israeli rule in 1967 that the two groups of worshipers have come to join the Moslem residents in the same places at the same time.

"There are two classes of visitors on the holy days," said an Arab guide inside the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. "The older people are very religious. They have always wanted to come here, to complete their life pilgrimage in the footsteps of their master.

"The younger generation, they are not so religious anymore. They are more interested in the historical, or philosophical, stories of this place."

Indeed, among the many clusters of 40 or 50 persons that proceeded along the Way of the Cross today, each in neat order, each praying in his own language, each carrying a horizontal wooden cross, there seemed as many puzzled sport-shirted tourists as devout pilgrims who knew all the words by heart.

The proceedings were remarkably informal, even impulsive. Anyone could join in at any point. The Arab Boy Scouts who tried to keep the pathways clear were gentle in separating the people who were trying to pray from those who were trying to take pictures.

By evening, it was the turn of the Jews. Access to the Western Wall, the only remaining fragment of the ancient temple, is still a moving experience for Jews who were barred from their holiest place during the 19 years

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

New Strikes In Italy Upset Tourist Trade

ROME, April 9 (UPI).—Scattered strikes, including one by many Rome gasoline station owners, and bad weather disrupted tourism at the start of the Easter weekend today.

One operators' union stopped accepting tourist vouchers for gas and oil at 8 p.m. yesterday. Many service stations announced a complete shutdown Sunday and Monday to protest alleged low profits.

More than 150,000 hotel employees, who finished a 48-hour nationwide walkout two days ago, threatened another strike at the peak of the Easter rush unless their economic demands are met.

Post office, transport and some industrial workers planned to strike immediately after the Easter vacation. But their action was not likely to disrupt tourism.

Today, Pope Paul VI fasted and said no mass as Christians all over the world joined in sorrowful Good Friday ceremonies commemorating Christ's crucifixion.

The Pontiff, like all Roman Catholic priests and bishops, refrained from saying his daily mass in line with the theme of mourning for Christ's death.

The Pope celebrated a solemn service at the basilica of St. Mary Major this afternoon and led a Way of the Cross procession in candlelight tonight.

At tonight's ceremony, the Pope appealed to the world's Christians to give both moral and material support to the Christian community in Jerusalem.

"Today, we must look with affectionate solicitude to the Christian communities of the Holy Land who have been so sorely tried in the course of history . . ." he said. "These brothers continue to have need more than ever of spiritual, moral and material aid."

Yesterday, Pope Paul described priests who abandon their vocations to marry or for other reasons as Judases.

Autobahn Crashes

KASSEL, West Germany, April 9 (AP).—A series of crashes involving 100 automobiles injured 49 persons and blocked the Kassel autobahn for hours today at the start of the Easter weekend traffic rush, police reported.

Thirty of those injured were hospitalized, some in serious condition, and half the cars involved were totally wrecked, police said.

Traffic was backed up for 18 miles as police detoured motorists onto secondary roads around the wreck sites.

New Peace Unit Set Up In Jordan

King, Guerrillas Clear Syrian Plan

DAMASCUS, April 9 (UPI).—Syria, Jordan and the Palestinian guerrillas have agreed to set up a tripartite committee to supervise civil peace in Jordan, Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, Syrian Army chief of staff, said today.

Gen. Tlas announced the pact to reporters following his return from a 24-hour mediation trip to Amman, which both Jordanian government and guerrilla sources described as successful.

- **Heik...l hints that Egypt may withdraw offer to recognize Israel if pull-out is not agreed. Page 5.**
- **Mrs. Meir says Sadat's threats to resume fighting undermine peace efforts. Page 5.**

Gen. Tlas said that the committee would include six members, with each side being equally represented. The Jordanian and Syrian delegates would include one cabinet minister and one *ranking officer* from each country while the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization will appoint the guerrilla representatives, he said.

The new committee's job is to "take the necessary measures for the full implementation of the Cairo and Amman agreements and their complete respect by the two sides," he said.

The Cairo pact was reached last Sept. 27 to end the Jordan civil war. The Amman agreement was signed a month later.

Withdrawal Continues

As Gen. Tlas spoke to reporters in Damascus, guerrilla leaders continued to withdraw their men and heavy equipment from Amman.

Guerrilla sources said that the withdrawal would not be complete, however, for another three *or four days.*

Gen. Tlas said that the new committee has been "empowered to arbitrate all the problems which have occurred and any problems that may arise."

Gen. Tlas said that the agreement to set up the committee was reached first with the government and later received the blessing of the guerrilla leaders.

Political sources said that the creation of the new committee would mean that the Arab follow-up committee created last October to supervise the truce between the government and the guerrillas has been shelved.

Gen. Tlas said he carried a message from Syrian President Hafez Assad to Jordan's King Hussein indicating Mr. "Assad's concern for the Palestinian guerrilla and Jordanian Army clashes and declaring that the Arab nation's interest makes an end to the fighting necessary because its continuation would only serve the Israeli enemy."

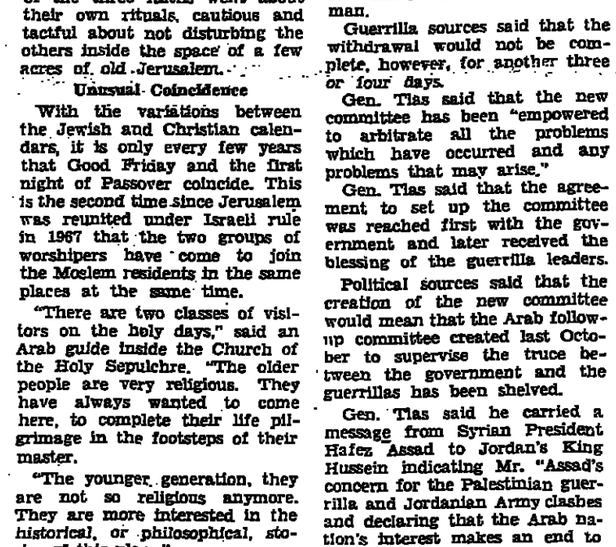
Gen. Tlas said, "Syria is fully prepared to cooperate with Jordan in all fields and found from Jordanian officials complete understanding of the situation and full readiness to cooperate."

Egypt Accuses Jordan

CAIRO, April 9 (UPI).—State-controlled Egyptian newspapers attacked Jordan today for boycotting a scheduled Arab world conference to discuss the fighting between King Hussein's army and the Palestinian guerrillas.

They said that the refusal was intended to gain time so that the government could liquidate the resistance movement.

A conference of envoys from eight Arab states is scheduled to begin in Cairo tomorrow. The conference was called by President Anwar Sadat to stop the bloodshed in Jordan.



Associated Press.

MEN IN ARMS—Jordan's King Hussein, right, and Gen. Mustafa Tlas, Syria's chief of staff, at Amman talks.



United Press International.

AIR-GROUND WAR HITCHHIKER—His rifle unslung for quick action, a South Vietnamese soldier rides the ski of a Huey helicopter in an airborne assault two miles northwest of Firebase-6, near Tan Canh, South Vietnam.

In Campaign for Firebase-6

Gunships Set Jungle Afire To Flush Reds Into the Open

SAIGON, April 9 (Reuters).—U.S. helicopter gunships today dumped thousands of gallons of jellied aviation fuel into the jungle around embattled Firebase-6 in a bid to flush out attacking North Vietnamese troops *in a storm of fire.*

B-52 bombers also struck at North Vietnamese positions around the base in the Central Highlands six miles from the borders of Laos and Cambodia.

As the Chinok helicopters dropped 55-gallon drums of jellied high octane aviation fuel, South Vietnamese Skyraider planes made strafing runs over the area to set them on fire.

Flames roared high into the air around the hill-top firebase, besieged by two North Vietnamese regiments for the past nine days.

The fire raids failed to stop withering ground fire from the North Vietnamese troops. U.S. helicopters were unable to penetrate this fire to pick up Lt. Brian Thacker, an American artillery officer who hacked into the base today after ten days alone in the jungle evading North Vietnamese troops.

Lt. Thacker, a liaison officer at Firebase-6 when the base was overrun by North Vietnamese March 31, stayed at his post calling in covering fire from planes and artillery. Four other Americans who stayed there with him are dead or missing.

After receiving a radio message today that the officer was still alive, military sources here said it appeared he had eluded capture by hiding in thick jungle which surrounds the base.

As fighting has shifted from Laos to the Central Highlands in South Vietnam in recent days, President Nguyen Van Thieu today ordered a complete halt in South Vietnamese ground operations in Laos.

The campaign began on Feb. 8 and effectively ended 45 days later with South Vietnamese troops in precipitate retreat. However, not until today has the Saigon High Command officially acknowledged the end of the operation.

Meanwhile, a Saigon bar crowded with American soldiers was wrecked last night by a terrorist bombing that killed one American soldier and wounded 29 more. One Vietnamese was killed and five wounded. It was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Belfast Girds For Possible Easter Clashes

BELFAST, April 9 (UPI).—Almost 18,000 troops and police went on "red alert" today and stepped up hunts for arms and explosives in a drive to prevent violence during the Easter marches of Roman Catholics and Protestants in strife-ridden Northern Ireland.

As security forces, including 9,700 British troops, girded for possible clashes, the biggest bomb found in Northern Ireland this year was discovered in a cement works at Cookstown in County Tyrone and a 25-pound land mine, primed to explode, was discovered in a road near Lurgan in County Armagh. Army demolition experts dismantled both devices.

An army spokesman said the 60-pound bomb, hidden in an electric substation of the Associated Portland Cement Works, was the biggest found this year and would have caused "tremendous damage" had it detonated.

The discoveries spurred intensive hunts for arms and explosives by British and provincial reserves and police seeking the hideouts and caches of the outlawed Irish Republican Army and extreme militant Protestant groups.

Time of Trouble

Easter weekend is a traditional time of troubles between the province's Roman Catholic minority and Protestant majority. The IRA lead Roman Catholic marches in almost every city, town and village to celebrate the 1916 Easter Rising in Dublin that led to southern Ireland's independence. Protestant militants parade in counterdemonstrations.

"It will be our job to prevent any confrontations," an Army spokesman said.

Protestants led by fiery militant leader the Rev. Ian Paisley *scheduled the first major march* tomorrow in Armagh. Roman Catholics planned major marches in Belfast, Londonderry, Newry, Lurgan and Armagh between Easter Sunday and Tuesday.

Last year, the provincial government banned the Easter marches but militants on both sides defied the ban. Street fighting erupted in Belfast and other cities.

Nixon Reported Ready to Clarify His Calley Views

By R. W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 9 (NYT).—President Nixon intends to issue a "clarification" of his intervention in the Calley case, White House sources said yesterday.

The sources refused to indicate when, where or how the President would clarify his position, or what aspect of his actions he felt he needed to clarify. Presumably, it would deal in some way with his decision personally to review the conviction of 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr., who was found guilty of having murdered 22 Vietnamese civilians. In addition, the sources said—again in an unspecific way—that the President would "pass judgment on the whole incident" at My Lai, not just Lt. Calley's part in it. Two other Army officers, Capt. Ernest L. Medina and Col. Oren K. Henderson, are still facing trial.

The Calley case "fell in on us," one of the sources recalled, "and the President tried to cool off public reaction."

No Feeling of Error

Herbert G. Klein, the White House communications director, said at a breakfast meeting with reporters that there was no feeling in the White House that the President had erred in intervening. While lawyers might think Mr. Nixon's decision inappropriate, he added, the public considered it a good thing.

Still another White House official, who asked that his name not be used, said he thought the decision would ultimately be seen as a political liability for the President. Months from now *when Mr. Nixon is faced with a* judgment in the case, he suggested, support for Lt. Calley will have waned and the President will inevitably reopen old wounds by his action.

Democratic leaders, meanwhile, were in a quandary as to the political ramifications of the case. One said it was "the murkiest question that we've come across in a very long time."

Of the major Democratic presidential hopefuls, only Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana and, to a lesser degree, Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, have criticized the President's action. Their aides conceded privately that they were worried not only about being charged with meddling of their own, but also about misreading the political temper of the country.

Garry Hart, Sen. McGovern's campaign manager, said he thought that Mr. Nixon might well have helped his re-election

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Judge Backs Easing Calley Confinement

MIAMI, April 9 (AP).—Col. Reid W. Kennedy, the military judge who presided over the four-month trial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr., said today he would have released the My Lai lieutenant from confinement had President Nixon not done so.

The President, as commander-in-chief, has the right to review any case, Col. Kennedy said in an interview. The judge was at Homestead Air Force Base, near here, trying another case.

Lt. Calley, 27, was convicted last week of the premeditated murders of at least 22 Vietnamese civilians in My Lai three years ago.

He was sentenced to life in prison, but released from the stockade after a day's confinement by Mr. Nixon's order. Mr. Nixon also said he personally would review the case.

"I see nothing wrong with that," Col. Kennedy said. "After all, he's the commander-in-chief of the military and he is part of the review system."

Col. Kennedy also commented on Capt. Aubrey M. Daniel 3d, 29, *the prosecutor in the Calley* case, who wrote Mr. Nixon that he was "shocked and dismayed at your decision to intervene in these proceedings in the midst of the public clamor."

Col. Kennedy called Capt. Daniel "a purist," and added: "He's a very intelligent young man, but he only sees good and evil."

As for Lt. Calley, Col. Kennedy said, the stockade at Fort Benning doesn't have proper facilities for officers—whose segregation from enlisted men is required by military law.

Locked in Public Dispute

Scott, White House Differ Over Nixon Date for Pullout

By David S. Broder and Spencer A. Rich

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP).—The White House and Senate Republican leader Hugh D. Scott of Pennsylvania were locked in public dispute last night over an assertion by Sen. Scott that President Nixon had set a firm timetable for complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam.

Sen. Scott said that Mr. Nixon told congressional leaders in a briefing before his Wednesday night speech, "I have a date in mind, I have a definite plan and timetable for terminating all U.S. participation in Vietnam."

At least two others at the meeting said that they received the same impression. But White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler told reporters that, while "the President has a plan in mind, he has not said that on 'X date' all Americans will be out of Vietnam... It would be incorrect to say the President at *this time* has a specific date he feels the plan will be completed."

Mr. Ziegler repeatedly referred reporters to the text of Mr. Nixon's televised address, in which he promised to withdraw 100,000 more American troops by Dec. 1, but said that a deadline for total withdrawal "would serve the enemy's purpose and not our own."

"The President's policy was *stated in his address,*" Mr. Ziegler said.

Chorus of Criticism

The dispute over the interpretation of Mr. Nixon's intentions was set against a chorus of criticism from anti-war Democrats and peace groups and expressions of disappointment from Republicans who had urged the President to accelerate the pace of withdrawal.

But the administration's com*munications director*, Herbert G. Klein, said that messages coming into the White House were "overwhemingly in support" of Mr. Nixon. Mr. Klein said that the critics "would have attacked him [the President] no matter what he said."

Republican National Chairman Bob Dole told a Palm Beach Republican dinner that the Democratic presidential hopefuls who are faulting the President are "Monday-morning quarterbacks who sat dumbly by as two Democratic administrations led us further and further into the morass of Vietnam."

In briefing reporters on the President's pre-broadcast discussion with the bipartisan congressional leadership, Sen. Scott said that Mr. Nixon told them he could not make public his target date

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Indochina Death Toll Passes Korean War Total

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP).—The war in Indochina last week surpassed the Korean war in the number of American dead and became the fourth costliest war in lives in U.S. history.

Combat deaths totaled through last week brought the number of American dead in Indochina since Jan. 1, 1961, to 54,284. Of these, 44,876 were killed in battle and 9,408 *died from "nonhostile causes,"* such as accidents and illness.

A Defense Department spokesman said that 54,246 Americans died in Korea between June 25, 1950, and July 27, 1953. Of these, 33,629 were killed in battle, while 20,617 died away from the front lines.

Pentagon spokesmen said the breakdown between battle deaths and other deaths was calculated differently in Korea and Indochina. The Korean battle-death total was made up only of those Americans who died on the battlefield. Those who died of wounds received in battle were included in the total of "other" deaths.

In Indochina, those wounded in combat who die after being evacuated are included in the list of combat deaths.

The three U.S. wars that cost more American lives than the Indochina conflict were the two World Wars and the Civil War.

Battle deaths in World War II were calculated at 291,557 and deaths from "other causes" at 113,842.

In World War I, 53,403 men died in battle and 63,114 died of "other causes" according to the Pentagon.

The Pentagon, which has casualty figures only for the Union Army in the Civil War, calculates that about 364,000 soldiers died. The standard estimate of Confederate dead is about 260,000.

Driving on Ganges

West Pakistan Claims Victory in Chittagong

By Eric Pace

KARACHI, Pakistan, April 9 (NYT).—The Pakistani government reported today that "anti-national elements" in the key East Pakistani port of Chittagong have been "destroyed" and that many of them surrendered to Pakistani troops.

The report was made in radio broadcasts by the Pakistani government. The report said life was becoming more normal in Chittagong and in Dacca, where the martial-law administrator, Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan, was sworn in as governor today. Firearms were reportedly being returned to civilians who surrendered them earlier.

"Infiltrators have been crushed with the help of the patriotic people" of East Pakistan, an official spokesman said, denying Indian press reports that East Pakistani dissidents were scoring victories.

The broadcast about Chittagong was the first official acknowledgement here that there had been strife in the verdant city, which has Pakistan's only steel mill.

To the north, in East Pakistan's main city, Dacca, the government radio reported, civilians who had surrendered privately owned arms to military authorities—after last month's crackdown on dissidents—were asked to take them back.

Fighting on Brahmaputra

NEW DELHI, April 9 (UPI).—The Bengali secessionist forces have claimed almost complete control of the western part of East Pakistan, reports in the Indian press said today.

Heavy fighting continued in some western cities and across the Brahmaputra River in the eastern sector.

The government All-India Radio said that the Bengalis had total control of Saidpur and Rajshahi, two northern towns, but that fighting continued in the southern industrial belt of Khulna, where the liberation forces appeared to have the upper hand.

Some 500 Pakistani infantry regained control of Jessore and captured the headquarters of the rebel East Pakistani Rifles there, according to reports reaching Calcutta today.

The report said eight carloads of troops drove into Jessore Tuesday to begin the attack which restored Pakistani control over the town, 24 miles from the Indian border.

In the eastern sector, heavy fighting was reported in the garrison town of Comilla. Press Trust of India said yesterday that rebel forces had cut off Comilla, the Sylhet district and the port of Chittagong from Dacca by blowing up a highway and rail bridge at Ganggassagar.

The news agency also said the provisional government of Bangla Desh (Bengali Homeland) would announce its leadership within a week.

Threat to Ganges Town

GOALUNDO GHAT, East Pakistan, April 9 (AP).—East Pakistanis evacuated towns along the Padma river today, fearing an advance by Pakistani Army units. Padma is the local name for the Ganges.

Local officials said West Pakistani gunboats were on their way up the Padma to cover a crossing by the army.

The inland port of Goalundo would be a logical place for a crossing, because it is at the head of the railway leading from the Padma toward the Indian border, 80 miles west of here.

Ganges Splits Country

The Padma divides East Pakistan almost in half geographically. Since the civil war began, it also has been the main dividing line politically.

The East Pakistanis hold most of the territory west of the Padma, while on the other side the army controls the main urban centers, including Dacca, 40 miles east of the river.

U.S. Reviewing Its Projects for Aid to Pakistan

WASHINGTON, April 9 (Reuters).—The U.S State Department said today that decisions on future aid to Pakistan are under review in the light of developments there during the past several months.

Observers said the announcement by spokesman Charles Bray and statements by other U.S. officials left the clear impression Washington might be holding up aid as a means of exerting pressure on West Pakistan to reach an accommodation with East Pakistani dissidents.

The United States has committed $100 million in the fiscal year ending June 30 for economic assistance to Pakistan. Asked if this aid might be cut off, Mr. Bray told reporters:

"With respect to future programs which might be undertaken with the government of Pakistan in the balance of this fiscal year... decisions of this nature are under continuing review in the light of the situation that has obtained in the last several months."

This time period could include such developments as the cyclone disaster which hit the Ganges River delta in East Pakistan, as well as the current fighting between West Pakistani forces and Bengali separatists.

Hoffa Gets Leave To See Ill Wife

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—Teamster president James R. Hoffa, recently denied parole for the second time, was permitted to leave the Lewisburg, Pa., Federal Penitentiary without guards on Wednesday to visit his ailing wife in San Francisco, it was disclosed today.

The U.S. Bureau of Prisons said Hoffa, 58, was granted a furlough for about a week after his wife's physician certified that her condition "urgently required" his presence.

Mrs. Hoffa is hospitalized for treatment of a heart attack and has suffered several minor strokes. Hoffa has served a little more than four years of a 13-year prison sentence on conviction of jury tampering and defrauding the Teamster union pension fund.

Renault Closes Plant in Algiers In Tariff Dispute

ALGIERS, April 9 (AP).—France's nationalized Renault auto company today shut down its Algerian assembly plant and laid off nearly 1,000 workers in a financial dispute with the Algerian government.

The Algerian Finance Ministry claims Renault owes nearly 90 million francs in customs dues, from which, the ministry says, Renault was never exempted.

Renault-Algeria, which disputes the ruling, says that when it had discussions on the question in 1963-64, it was never notified of any decision and thus never passed on such dues in its sales price.

A commission established by the Algerian government to settle the dispute has never made public its findings.

Renault workers are already asking the government to find them other jobs, and observers here are questioning whether the plant, which assembles 84 vehicles per day, will reopen.

Yugoslav Envoy Gains Slightly in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, April 9 (UPI).—The condition of Yugoslav Ambassador Vladimir Rolovic was still reported as critical today but his doctors said there had been a "slight improvement."

A hospital spokesman said the ambassador, shot in the head with three bullets by two Croatian nationalists Wednesday, had not regained consciousness. Mira Stemphar, the ambassador's secretary, was reported out of danger today. She was shot in the chest.



Associated Press.

Pakistan Army officers held at Kushtia Jail by two East Pakistan rebel troops.

Appointments To Politburo Aid Brezhnev

(Continued from Page 1)

apparatchiki whom Stalin raised to the center. Mr. Grishin became a candidate member of the Politburo, then called the presidium, in 1961, under Nikita Khrushchev, and was once thought close to Mr. Khrushchev. He has sided with Mr. Brezhnev on some issues in the past, however.

Minorities Question

Mr. Kunayev, 58, is a long-time Brezhnev protégé and the second central Asian ever to serve on the Politburo—an important fact in light of the efforts made by many congress speakers to show that the Soviet Union has solved its nationalities problems, which independent observers consider potentially explosive. (Nuritdin A. Mukhitdinov, an Uzbek, was a presidium member from 1958 to 1961.)

Mr. Shcherbitsky, 52, was named second secretary of the Dneprodzerzhinsk party committee while Mr. Brezhnev was its first secretary, in 1948. He followed Mr. Brezhnev through the larger Dnepropetrovsk apparat and rose to be a Ukrainian Central Committee secretary while Mr. Podgorny was boss of the Ukraine. He served as Ukrainian premier from 1961 to 1963, and was renamed premier in October, 1965. Mr. Shcherbitsky was a candidate member of the Politburo from 1961 to 1963, and became a candidate member again in 1965.

Both Mr. Kunayev and Mr. Shcherbitsky gave heavy praise to Mr. Brezhnev in their speeches at the 24th congress, as did many other leaders.

Mr. Kulakov, 53, is a professional agriculturist who started in the sugar industry. His appointment may be an indication of the seriousness with which the leadership is taking its program of huge new agricultural investment. It may also be intended to limit the powers of the Politburo members most concerned with agriculture up to now, Dmitri Polyansky and Gennady Voronov.

The reshuffle of the pecking order of the top 25 party men provided a field day for Moscow Kremlinologists, none of whom had any evidence to go on other than the order in which Mr. Brezhnev named the leaders.

Under Mr. Khrushchev, Mr. Podgorny was clearly a counterweight to Mr. Brezhnev. Some observers think that they are still antagonists of a sort. In the comparatively few job changes that preceded the party congress, Mr. Podgorny's putative allies lost while Mr. Brezhnev's known allies won, so any increase in Mr. Podgorny's real power seems unlikely.

Mr. Kosygin's slip from second to third place may be a hint of his ultimate departure from the leadership. Westerners and East Europeans have long thought him ready to retire; they assumed that the leaders insisted he stay because no one was acceptable as a successor at the head of either the Soviet economy or the government.

Dignitaries Flee for Lives

Ceremony All Serenity Until Red Mortars Hit the Square

By Peter Jay

VI THANH, South Vietnam, April 9 (WP).—When the first mortar round landed here this morning, the government minister was talking enthusiastically of progress.

Most of the 4,000 or so people assembled by the government in the square of this Mekong Delta provincial capital to hear him paid no attention to the explosion, either out of politeness or perhaps because they thought the noise was part of the ceremony. But when the second round hit a moment later, sending up a black plume of dirt and smoke from the bank of a canal less than a hundred yards away, all doubts about what was happening vanished. The rather formal ceremony dissolved into panic and chaos.

Schoolgirls wearing their best ao dais ran shrieking away, leaving sandals and straw hats in their wake. Cabinet ministers, American dignitaries and the black-clad members of the People's Self Defense forces scattered in all directions.

The Australian ambassador, A.M. Morris, left the reviewing stand and quietly lay down flat on the grass to present the smallest possible target to flying shrapnel. The speaker, the Minister of Open Arms (the program for Communist defectors), Ho Van Cham, dove behind a jeep.

Left momentarily unattended was a huge pile of piaster notes, over $10,000 worth, which were to be presented by the government to a high-ranking defector who had led troops to a large Communist supply cache.

The Vietnamese guardian of the piasters, torn between self-preservation and duty, bravely chose the latter and stuffed the money into a canvas bag before racing away to cover as four more rounds crashed in.

The six shells, which were all that were fired, did relatively little damage. Seven Vietnamese civilians were injured and three vehicles in the American military compound had their tires flattened by shrapnel. The results could have been different. Had the gunners changed their aim fractionally, the shells would have landed in the crowded square.

It was an inauspicious beginning for a ceremony designed both to show how pacification has spread in the Mekong Delta and to reward Chuong Thien Province, where Vi Thanh is located, for its success in persuading large numbers of Communist soldiers and political cadre to defect.

The Reactions

As the smoke cleared and the local authorities valiantly rounded up the handful of people who were left to conclude the ceremony, an American official took reporters aside. "You know this really doesn't mean anything," he said. "All that took was a couple of kids."

Others reacted differently. "Well, it's the height of embarrassment," said John Paul Vann, the senior American civilian in the delta. "But you know, I've wondered why this kind of thing didn't happen before."

Jim Tully, an adviser based in Vi Thanh, blamed the South Vietnamese for failing to provide adequate security for the occasion. "It's those damn Rangers," he said. "They're good for nothing."

Another American was resigned. "This is a bad province," he said, "and bringing all the fat cats in from Saigon isn't going to make it a good one. The Viet Cong couldn't have found a better way to make their point, they're still here."

Prime Minister Tran Thien Khiem was to have attended the ceremony, but cancelled at the last moment. "He's got better intelligence than we do," an Army major said sourly.

Faithful Pray In Jerusalem

(Continued from Page 1)

of Jordanian rule over the old city.

They came singly and in groups, then departed to their homes for the traditional seder.

"Only gradually does one perceive the spiritual resources of this city," said the apostolic delegate, the Most Rev. Pio Laghi, in a casual conversation the other day. "The human resources, the physical resources—those we can see right away."

"Here there is a vertical unison, and a horizontal tension. Vertically, the prayers of Christians, Moslems and Jews—they all rise straight upward to God; there is no clash, no discord. It is only when the three groups turn from the vertical to the horizontal, to look and talk with each other, that the unison fades and the discord appears, the tension.

"What makes Jerusalem unique and different from any place else is its vertical meaning, its spiritual meaning. That is why we all care so much about it."

East Germans Agree to Talks With W. Berlin

BERLIN, April 9 (UPI).—East Germany said today that it was willing to resume talks with West Berlin officials on April 17 on allowing West Berliners to visit East Berlin.

ADN news agency said that Guenter Kohrt, state secretary in the East German Foreign Ministry, sent a note to that effect to Ulrich Mueller, West Berlin's chief negotiator.

Mr. Kohrt and Mr. Mueller met three times last month in an effort to reach an agreement that would have permitted Easter visits to East Berlin for West Berliners, who have not been allowed to pass through the wall since spring, 1966.

But the Easter visit plan fell through when the East Germans announced on April 2 they could not grant holiday wall passes because West Berlin negotiators refused to discuss broader issues, such as the question of free traffic access to isolated West Berlin.

China Cites Intrusion By U.S. Ship, Plane

TOKYO, Saturday, April 10 (AP).—Communist China today charged that a U.S. military plane and a U.S. warship "intruded" into China's air space and territorial waters in the area of Hsisha (Paracel) Islands in Kwangtung Province, on Thursday and Friday a week ago.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman has been authorized to issue the 490th "serious warning" in relation to these U.S. "military provocations," the New China News Agency said in a broadcast monitored here.

Thais Report Killing 33 Reds in Sweep

BANGKOK, April 9 (Reuters).—Thai troops killed at least 33 Communist guerrillas in a week-long sweep in northern Chiang Rai Province, police sources here said today.

They said government troops killed the guerrillas in a drive to prevent Communists establishing a new route from Communist-occupied Laotian territory into Thailand. The sources said government forces have suffered five dead, eight seriously wounded and ten missing since operations began.

On Date for U.S. Pullout

Nixon Aide Contradicts Sen. Scott

(Continued from Page 1)

for withdrawal without "tipping his hand to the enemy."

But Sen. Scott said he believed that it would be before the end of 1972, adding that if the war drags on beyond that point, "another man may be standing on the platform" when the next President is inaugurated in January, 1973.

Confirmed by Whips

Sen. Scott's interpretation was confirmed in all or in part by Senate Democratic whip Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and Senate Republican whip Robert Griffin of Michigan, who were also at the White House meeting.

Sen. Byrd said that the President "did not state a definite date, but I have the very definite impression from what was said that the President has a date in mind... I think there's justification for thinking we'll be out by Dec. 31, 1972."

Sen. Griffin said that "in a practical sense, he did set a date certain for ending U.S. involvement: election day, 1972."

Sen. Scott quoted the President as saying there might be some "float or variance" in the final withdrawal date, depending on Communist willingness to release U.S. prisoners of war.

Sen. Scott said the President intended to keep enough forces in Vietnam to serve as an inducement for prisoner release, but he and his colleagues emphasized that the goal is total withdrawal. Sen. Scott said the President had declared that there would be "no residual forces" remaining on a long-term basis once the prisoner issue was settled. "This is not a Korean-type situation," Sen. Scott said.

In commenting on Sen. Scott's statement, Mr. Ziegler said that the President has "a plan" for withdrawal but not "a fixed date" for completing it. "The President is evaluating and assessing the situation as we move along," he said.

Significant Difference

The difference in interpretations between the White House and the congressional leaders has significance in terms of the President's oft-repeated public opposition to congressional efforts to legislate a date for complete U.S. withdrawal.

Sen. Mark. O. Hatfield, Ore., a sponsor of the move to set the deadline this Dec. 31, said that he had "no idea" whether Sen. Scott's interpretation was correct but that Wednesday night's speech "would lead an objective-minded person to the opposite conclusion."

Sen. Hatfield, who supported Mr. Nixon's nomination and election, said that the President had a "responsibility to speak bluntly and honestly" on his intentions, "and I don't think relaying it through other people is the way . . . It's very poor for the President to speak in such camouflaged language."

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., who Monday night played host to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird at a meeting in which nine Republican senators urged Mr. Laird to persuade the President to make clear his target of final withdrawal, said in a statement that he was "disappointed by the President's decision."

Sen. Javits said that "to continue to base withdrawal policy on the process of Vietnamization [is] reaffirming Saigon's veto over the pace of U.S. disengagement."

Sen. Charles H. Percy, R., Ill., who attended the same meeting, joined Sen. Javits in welcoming the news of the troop withdrawals but said, "I had hoped for a faster rate."

Democrats Critical

Leading Democrats were, for the most part, extremely critical of the speech, but House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma told newsmen, "I think the President is acting responsibly. I hope he can act a little faster. The patience of the American people is getting thin."

Among the Democratic presidential possibilities, these comments were typical:

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine: "I was very disappointed in what the President had to say. He announced a slight increase in the rate of troop withdrawal, which will leave close to 200,000 American troops in Vietnam at the end of this year. He gave us no indication when our involvement would end."

Sen. Harold Hughes of Iowa: "It was disappointing in the extreme. We had been led to expect much more. We were obviously misled."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts: "The people of Southeast Asia can no longer bear this and neither can the people of the United States. What we need from the President is a time certain for an end to it."

Nixon Said Ready to Clarify Intervention in Calley Case

(Continued from Page 1)

prospects by responding to the national groundswell of support for Lt. Calley.

But Joseph Califano, general counsel of the Democratic National Committee, took precisely the opposite view. He said that Mr. Nixon's "interference" in the judicial process, together with his comments during the Mansen trial, would over the long range give him a public image of "unpresidential behavior."

"I think the support for Lt. Calley is a temporary phenomenon," Mr. Califano added. "After a while, people will stop and think about what this man did. And when they do, it will make the war even more of an issue, which won't help Mr. Nixon."

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, D., N.Y., agreed. He argued that in the long run the "historic American reverence in the courts" would reassert itself. The heavy mail received by congressmen, he said, has subdued their public statements for the moment, "but that won't last long."

Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama apparently intends to use the Calley case as a major theme in his expected bid for the presidency in 1972 as a third-party candidate.

Mr. Wallace visited Lt. Calley at Fort Benning after the verdict, and in a speech to the Alabama Legislature last week said that if he were President he would grant the lieutenant a pardon.

In addition to his racial themes, Mr. Wallace has in past campaigns identified himself with the interests of the "little guy," whom he has pictured as the victim of bureaucracy and the "interests." The Calley case could be made to fit into this Populist rhetoric.

Convicted GI Petitions Nixon

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP).—A U.S. Marine Corps private convicted of rioting in Japan and sentenced to a year imprisonment has petitioned President Nixon for the same treatment that Mr. Nixon accorded Lt. Calley—to be freed from jail until his appeal is decided, the Center for Constitutional Rights announced.

The petition for Pvt. John Robinson said, "It is outrageous that Calley, convicted of 22 counts of premeditated murder, should now be 'confined' to a four-room apartment on base, while others convicted of crimes of the same or lesser magnitude and currently awaiting the outcome of appeals, are confined to brigs and stockades."

Some Draft Board Resignations

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP).—U.S. draft board members in more than a dozen states have resigned in protest over the conviction and sentencing of Lt. Calley, saying they disagree with the verdict and want no part of a military service selection system they claim is unfair.

Officials interviewed in an Associated Press survey said the resignations would have little or no effect on upcoming inductions. And they stressed only a few members of the nation's 4,102 draft boards were involved in the resignations.

Analysts See Fast Decline In Cambodia

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, April 9 (NYT).—While public and official attention has been diverted by the events in Laos during the last two months, the military, political and economic situation in neighboring Cambodia has been deteriorating, according to knowledgeable administration sources.

The Communist forces operating in Cambodia are once more on the offensive, student and intellectual groups in Phnom Penh are calling for political reforms and the economy, in the words of one analyst here, is "devastated" as a result of the expanded fighting.

Under normal circumstances, these developments would be the subject of high-level concern here. As it is, they have been obscured by the controversy generated by the allied invasion of Laos and the subsequent Communist assaults in northern South Vietnam.

A Communist advance that three months ago sparked a bitter national debate over the American combat role in Cambodia was repeated, relatively unnoticed, late last month.

Pass Closed Again

On March 25, Communist troops retook the entrance to the strategic Pich Nil Pass on Route 4 and thereby cut off the flow of supplies between Kompong Som, the nation's only deepwater port, and Phnom Penh.

When the same event occurred at the turn of the year, two American helicopter carriers were stationed off the Cambodia coast and flights of helicopter gunships and jet fighter-bombers provided close air support for the force of 13,000 South Vietnamese and Cambodian troops that eventually retook the pass on Jan. 24.

The direct involvement of American aircraft generated a furor in Congress, but the debate was overshadowed by the Laotian operation, which began on Feb. 8.

Pentagon sources said that no decision had been made on whether to again provide American air support for the multi-battalion Cambodia force that is trying to clear the pass and reopen Route 4.

Saigon Operation

To the east of Phnom Penh, along the South Vietnamese border, a 17,000-man South Vietnamese force has been waging an operation against Communist supply bases since Feb. 4. Had it not been for the Laotian invasion, it is highly probable that this second operation would have dominated the headlines from Indochina in February and March.

Military sources here report that the South Vietnamese have met sharp enemy resistance since the start of the operation. The Communists appear determined to stand and fight in order to protect their supply bases.

As a result, casualties have been high on both sides and only small amounts of supplies have been captured or destroyed by the South Vietnamese.

American aircraft have been flying more than 300 sorties a day in support of the operation.

Jungle Blazes At Firebase-6

(Continued from Page 1)

the first such attack seemingly directed against Americans since last December.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops launched a series of harassing attacks elsewhere last night and today. Rockets and mortars hit three allied air bases, a South Vietnamese division headquarters and two cities. One attack broke up a government-sponsored rally of Viet Cong sympathizers in the Mekong Delta.

South Vietnamese headquarters said five civilians were killed and 23 civilians and two soldiers were wounded in the attacks.

About 30 Viet Cong sappers moving under the cover of a mortar barrage attacked troops of the U.S. 20th Engineer Brigade 26 miles northwest of Saigon early today. Six Americans were wounded and three vehicles were damaged by mortar, rocket-propelled grenade and small arms fire before the sappers were driven back by gunships. Communist casualties were not known.

Targets of the shelling attacks included Da Nang, the Holloway and Dak To air bases in the Central Highlands, the headquarters of the South Vietnamese 5th Infantry Division at Lai Khe, 25 miles north of Saigon, and the provincial capital of Vi Thanh in the Mekong Delta, 110 miles southwest of Saigon.

Avalanches Kill Six in Austria, Five in France

INNSBRUCK, Austria, April 9 (AP).—Six tourists were killed, five injured and about 150 marooned by avalanches in western Austria today.

Four tourists, apparently Frenchmen on a mountain trip, were killed near Landeck, Tyrol province. Two others in the party were injured but were found by rescuers after a search lasting for hours. Two West Germans were killed near Kaprun, in Salzburg province.

Two West Germans and an Austrian were injured by avalanches in Tyrol province.

5 Die in French Slide

GAP, France, April 9 (UPI).—A spring avalanche crashed down on a group of six French cross-country skiers today, killing all but one of them, police said.

The sixth managed to escape as tons of snow broke loose on the Col de Gérardin in the southern French Alps, burying his companions. Helicopter rescue teams later found the five bodies.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Very cloudy
ANKARA	15	59	Very cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy
BELGRADE	18	64	Cloudy
BERLIN	13	56	Overcast
BRUSSELS	11	52	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	Partly cloudy
CAIRO	24	75	Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Very cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Showers
DUBLIN	12	54	Partly cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	54	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	18	64	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	17	63	Very cloudy
GENEVA	18	64	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	7	45	Rain
ISTANBUL	10	50	Very cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Very cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Showers
LONDON	7	45	Overcast
MADRID	12	54	Very cloudy
MILAN	18	64	Very cloudy
MONTREAL	3	37	Sunny
MOSCOW	9	48	Cloudy
MUNICH	17	63	Cloudy
NEW YORK	17	63	Sunny
NICE	20	68	Very cloudy
OSLO	7	45	Very cloudy
PARIS	17	63	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	16	61	Cloudy
ROME	15	59	Rain
SOFIA	14	57	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	5	45	Overcast
TEL AVIV	12	54	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	15	59	Very cloudy
VENICE	20	68	Very cloudy
VIENNA	20	68	Sunny
WARSAW	16	61	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	21	70	Sunny
ZURICH	17	63	Sunny

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Withholding Unused Film, Notes

CBS Defies House Probers on Pentagon Documentary

By Jack Gould

NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT).—The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has issued a subpoena on the Columbia Broadcasting System to obtain all televised and untelevised materials pertaining to the network's controversial documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon." In reply, Frank Stanton, president of the network, said that the House of Representatives was asking access to material that had already been broadcast but that the network would not make available unused films, textual matter or notes that were not shown on the home screen.

The exchange yesterday set the stage for what could be a running battle between Congress and the television industry over the journalistic independence of a broadcasting entity that operates under a federal license.

Rep. Harley O. Staggers, chairman of the commerce committee and of its special subcommittee on investigations, said that, with the dispute over the Pentagon documentary still raging, the sensible course was "to get the facts."

"Matters can only grow worse without the facts," he said. "We are not blaming anyone and we have not reached any decisions. We want the inquiry we hope to make a statement that will be final."

Asked if the accuracy and preparation of television documentaries had not become an issue in Washington, the West Virginia Democrat agreed they had and said that a purpose of the inquiry was to try to shed constructive light on the issue.

Mr. Stanton said that the House committee's subpoena appeared to be designed to help the committee make the news judgments of CBS News subject to legislative surveillance.

"The subpoena raises an unprecedented issue in the history of the relationship between the federal government and the press in this nation," he said. "No newspaper, magazine or other part of the press could be required constitutionally to comply with such a subpoena with respect to material gathered by reporters in the course of a journalistic investigation but not published.

"The fact that television and radio stations are licensed by the government does not deprive the press of First Amendment protection, and the courts have so held. That protection does not depend on whether the government believes we are right or wrong in our news judgments."

The next legal question, according to the network, is whether the committee will ask the full House to hold the network in contempt for not fully answering the subpoena. If the House should so vote, it was said, the network is prepared for a legal battle up to the Supreme Court.

NBC Subpoenaed Too

Meanwhile, the investigating subcommittee served a subpoena on the National Broadcasting Co. in connection with the inclusion of old film in "Say When," a documentary stressing the balance of nature and decrying the indiscriminate shooting of a mother polar bear.

But both Washington political circles and New York television insiders agreed that the committee was primarily concerned with the CBS documentary, detailing purported propaganda activities of the Pentagon and charging officers with defying directives not to discuss foreign affairs.

It was said that NBC had been included so as to avert allegations that the committee was "picking on" one network.

The CBS subpoena, answerable on April 20, calls for film prints and the transcript of "The Selling of the Pentagon" as initially broadcast on Feb. 23 and the repeat performance on March 23, to which were added edited criticisms of the program by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, and a rebuttal by Richard S. Salant, president of CBS News.



Associated Press.

BREATH-GIVING DRAMA—Patrolman B. R. Love of Memphis, Tenn., successfully administering mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to 2-month-old Jerome Henry. The policeman was checking traffic when a car pulled up and the occupants, from Stuart, Fla., said that their baby had stopped breathing.

EEC Chief Sees Nixon, Worried by U.S. Trade Talk

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—Franco Maria Malfatti, president of the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community said yesterday the EEC recognizes its responsibilities for the maintenance of free trade but it needs time to adjust some internal matters.

Mr. Malfatti told newsmen after a meeting with President Nixon that the EEC at this moment is preoccupied with expansion and monetary, economic and political unity.

But he added: "We are concerned about emerging protection trends in the United States. We believe the political will exists to discourage such trends."

He said the appointment of Aldo Maria Mazio, now Italy's Ambassador to Belgium, should lead to improvement in the U.S.-EEC relations. Mr. Mazio has been named chief of the delegation of the EEC in Washington, a position that will put him just below ambassador level here.

23 Gang Leaders In Chicago Named In Federal Fraud

CHICAGO, April 9 (UPI).—A federal grand jury has indicted 23 leaders of the Black Stone Nation, Chicago's most notorious and feared street gang, on charges of milking a $927,341 federal anti-poverty program through fraud.

U. S. Attorney William J. Bauer told a news conference Wednesday that the 132-count indictment was returned by the grand jury Tuesday.

The indictment stemmed from the participation of the gang members, commonly known as "Stones," in a South Side neighborhood rehabilitation program in 1967 and 1968. The program was administered by a group called The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) and received $927,341 from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Mr. Bauer said that a substantial amount of the federal grant was used for fraudulent purposes, but he did not specify the exact amount.

'Coffee, Tea or a Sprained Knee?' (4 Lady Sky Marshals Graduated)

WASHINGTON, April 9 (NYT).—Amid 77 anonymous-looking men, four young women were graduated as sky marshals yesterday from the Treasury Department's four-week training school. They are the first women to serve in the program since President Nixon created the federal security force last September to deter air pirates.

The four women were prohibited by officials from divulging all but the most general information about themselves for fear of compromising their effectiveness as undercover agents. One said she was a college graduate in history; another had been a secretary; a third previously worked for the federal government "in a technical field" before entering the program. One of the young women said she had never flown before.

All have received training in judo, karate, the use of handguns and various aspects of federal law and arrest techniques. They will report to the airlines on Monday to begin service.

Double the Number

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Eugene T. Rossides told the graduates that the appearance of women in their ranks would provide an additional deterrent, "for from now on we double the number of persons the hijacker must fear."

Myles J. Ambrose, commissioner of the Bureau of Customs, said that the women would be available to serve in any capacity aboard commercial aircraft, including posing as stewardesses. The male marshals have always assumed the role of passengers, sometimes using cover stories to hide their identities from inquisitive passengers.

The officers graduated yesterday bring the number who have completed the specialized training program since December to just under 1,000. They have been gradually replacing the interim force of 1,100 guards hurriedly assembled last September from career federal agents and military personnel.

The program is expected to reach its planned strength of 2,100 marshals late this year. Of these, 1,400 will be assigned to flight duty and the rest to airport security programs. Eventually, as ground security programs are tightened, the guards will be removed from aircraft altogether and assigned to preflight inspection stations.

Angela Davis Bid To Oust Judge As Racist Fails

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., April 9 (UPI).—A superior court judge has refused to disqualify himself on grounds of bias in the murder-kidnap case of Angela Davis.

In a 25-page reply yesterday to contentions of Miss Davis's attorneys that he was "racist to the core," Judge Alan Lindsay—fourth judge assigned to the case—concluded: "I believe I can perform without bias or prejudice toward any party herein.

"The allegations are irrelevant to the issues to be determined here," he said. He also said the lawyers' claims were "conclusionary, argumentative and should be ignored and/or stricken from the record."

Miss Davis's co-defendant, Ruchell Magee, 32, forced out Judge Lindsay's predecessor, Judge John McMurray, who acknowledged that he had developed a bias toward Magee, a Negro convict at San Quentin Prison.

Miss Davis, 27, a former philosophy instructor, and Magee are charged with murder, kidnapping and conspiracy in an incident which resulted in the shootout death of a judge and three other persons.

Court Order Held Needed

U.S. Curbed on Wiretapping 'Domestic Subversion' Cases

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP).—The U.S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati ruled yesterday that the Constitution forbids wiretapping without a court order in "domestic subversion" cases.

Rejecting the Nixon administration's claim of "inherent power" to tap the phones of suspected radicals without a judge's permission, the divided Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals held that the defense was entitled to inspect the records of the surveillance.

Such surveillance is now carried out on approval of the attorney general.

Unless reversed by the Supreme Court, the decision—backed up by the binding disclosure order—would cripple the administration's program of domestic surveillance on dissident groups, according to the Justice Department.

The decision, which becomes the law of the Sixth Circuit states of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, can only set the stage for the ultimate test at the next and last level, the Supreme Court. It was a major setback for Attorney General John N. Mitchell at the highest judicial level the controversy has been considered.

Another test case is working its way through the Ninth Circuit Court on the West Coast. A final Supreme Court decision is unlikely before the fall term.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover testified in Congress a year ago that there were 36 telephone taps and two planted microphones under executive but not judicial authorization "in the security field." He has given the latest figures in secret and the House Appropriations Committee has not released them.

The court upheld the order of U.S. Circuit Judge Damon J. Keith in Detroit to disclose the eavesdrop records to Lawrence Plamondon, minister of defense of the White Panther party, and his lawyer, William M. Kunstler, so they can search for a link between the prosecution's evidence and the illegal surveillance.

Mr. Plamondon and two other White Panthers, members of a group which advocates radicalizing young people by rock music, are awaiting trial on a charge of conspiring to blow up the CIA offices at Ann Arbor, Mich., where the party in based.

The Court of Appeals divided sharply both on the legality of the warrantless wiretap and the right of the accused to inspect the records rather than permit a judge to decide whether they might be "relevant" to the prosecution or defense of the charge.

Judge George C. Edwards, former Detroit police chief and long an advocate of wiretapping under court supervision, wrote the majority opinion. He was joined by the circuit's chief judge, Harry Phillips of Nashville. Judge Paul C. Weick of Akron, Ohio, dissented.

Judge Edwards, a noted liberal in other areas of the law, was instrumental in 1967 in obtaining the approval of the Judicial Conference of the United States for then-pending wiretap legislation. He suggested that the Justice Department use the law that passed in 1968, with its procedure for getting warrants, in combating subversion as well as organized crime.

The judge scolded the administration for claiming that courts have no business interfering with wiretaps for collecting intelligence on subversives. The Constitution, he said, divides the nation's "sovereign power" into three branches and "was designed to require sharing in the administration of that awesome power."

Despite assurances that "the awesome power sought by the attorney general will be used with discretion," said the judge, "obviously, even in very recent days, this has not always been the case."

Judge Weick's dissent said there was no difference between the validity of executive power wiretap in foreign subversion cases and domestic cases because the danger from both sources was severe.

"At a time when our soldiers are fighting on foreign soil and there is turbulence at home, thereby confronting the President on two fronts with many serious, perplexing and complex problems," Judge Weick said, "a heavy responsibility rests on his shoulders to protect not only our fighting men abroad but also the people at home from the destruction of their government by domestic subversives."

3 Streams of Lava Pouring Down Etna

CATANIA, Sicily, April 9 (AP)—Mount Etna spewed out lava in three "rivers of fire" for the fourth straight day today in a spectacular eruption that is changing the face of Europe's tallest and most active volcano.

Experts compared the thunderous activity to a 1950 eruption that poured lava onto a road and forced evacuation of two villages far down the slope of the 10,740-foot-high volcano. No inhabited areas were yet endangered by the current eruption, however.

Two Save Boy Beset by Wolves In San Diego Zoo

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 9 (AP).—Two men armed only with tree branches beat back a pack of wolves attacking a boy at the San Diego Zoo yesterday. The boy, David Williams, 15, underwent surgery and was listed in satisfactory condition today at Mercy Hospital here.

Jim W. Voorhis, 41, and William E. Graham, 30, both visitors to the zoo, jumped into the wolves' enclosure when they heard the boy screaming for help.

His mother said that her son told her later that he had taken a shortcut at the zoo, crossing a fence. "He said he wasn't aware of anything being in the area," Mrs. Williams said. "He saw one wolf and started to turn away and another wolf attacked his legs."

Mr. Voorhis said he jumped into the enclosure after seeing the boy being dragged by three wolves that had bitten his head, side and left leg. Mr. Graham said: "The wolves didn't attack us, but every time the boy got to his feet they rushed him again. He got to his feet several times."

As Mr. Graham kept the animals at bay, Mr. Voorhis carried the boy to a wall, where two other visitors pulled him to safety.

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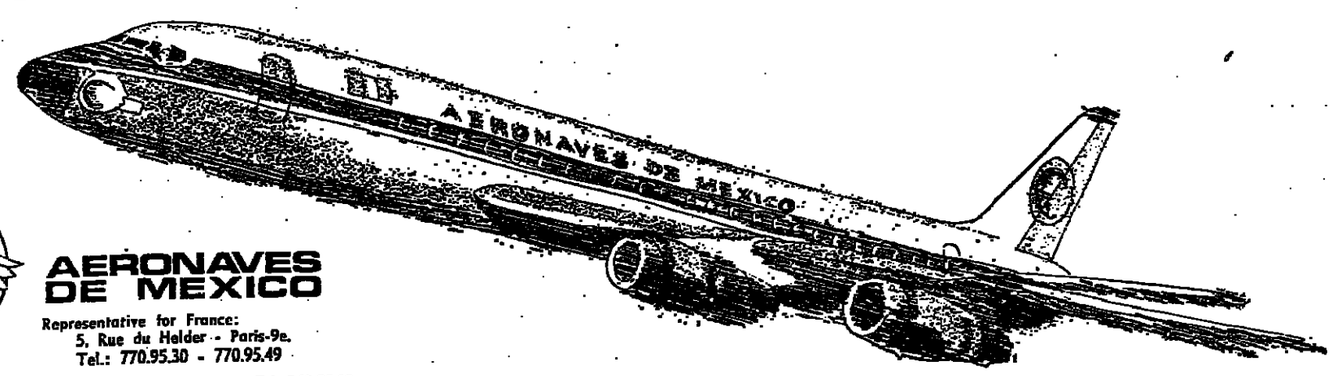
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PUBLICIDAD LLAVE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, April 10-11, 1971 *

Wiretapping and Free Expression

The brilliant service rendered by Mr. Justice Harlan's penetrating dissent in the electronic eavesdropping case decided by the Supreme Court this week is that it sets forth with perfect clarity the conflicting priorities involved. The choice confronted by the court, in a most difficult case entailing a complex of earlier decisions, was essentially a choice between liberty and safety, between the protection of privacy and the facilitation of law enforcement. The court concluded that the Fourth Amendment does not require the police to obtain a warrant or court order in advance when they record a conversation broadcast electronically by a microphone concealed on the person of an informer.

The gist of the prevailing view, set forth in an opinion by Mr. Justice White, was that the Constitution affords no protection to a defendant who talks imprudently to a person in whom he mistakenly has confidence and that the situation is not altered by the use of an electronic device to broadcast the conversation to listening police officers. There is an undoubted logic to this reasoning; and there is no doubt that it helps in catching criminals. As Justice White noted, "an electronic recording will many times produce a more reliable rendition of what a defendant has said than will the unaided memory of a police agent."

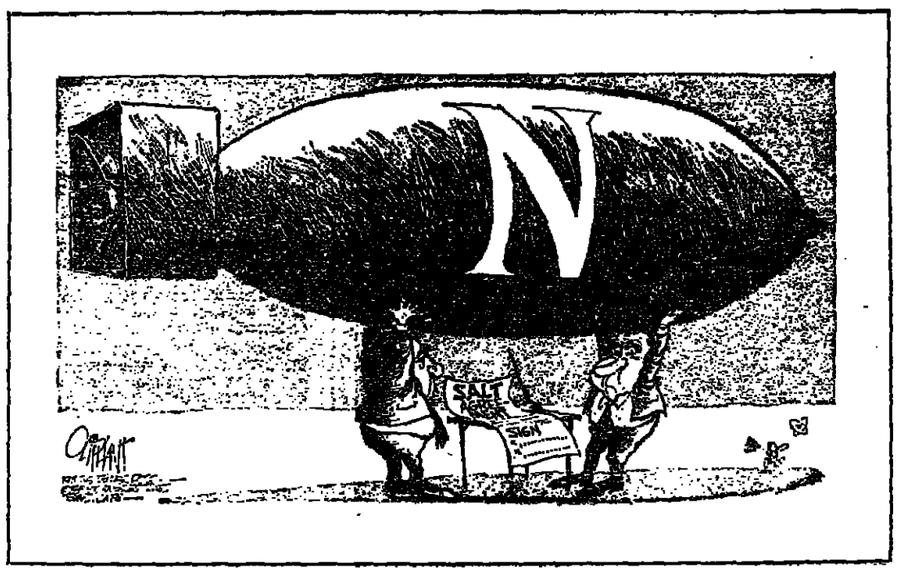
But when this has been acknowledged, there ought to be consideration also, as Justice Harlan points out, for "the nature of a particular practice and the likely extent of its impact on the individual's sense of security balanced against the utility of the conduct as a technique of law enforcement. . . . Were third-party bugging a prevalent practice, it might well smother that spontaneity—reflected in frivolous, impetuous, sacrilegious, and defiant discourse—that liberates daily life."

Can anyone seriously doubt, in the light of recent disclosures concerning military surveillance and FBI investigating practices, that snoopers or informers "wired for sound" would be employed very extensively indeed to root out those expressions of political heterodoxy which officialdom might regard as "disloyal" or as a threat of some sort to national security? Justice Harlan put the proposition with great force. The interest which the court decision fails to protect, he said, "is the expectation of the ordinary citizen, who has never engaged in illegal conduct in his life, that he may carry on his private discourse freely, openly, and spontaneously without measuring his every word against the connotations it might carry when instantaneously heard by others unknown to him and unfamiliar with his situation, or analyzed in a cold, formal record played days, months, or years after the conversation."

It seems to us that imposition of a warrant requirement before listening in on conversations to which they are not a party does not impose upon the police a burden too onerous, in light of the great values and interests which the warrant was designed to safeguard. A search warrant obtained in advance of such eavesdropping does not provide very much protection to citizens; it is too easily obtained from compliaisant or careless judges. But it serves at least to remind the police that vital constitutional rights are involved and, perhaps, to put some restraint upon their intrusions into privacy.

The reach of the Fourth Amendment in forfending such intrusions is, of course, open to conscientious argument. We should suppose that the First Amendment would equally restrain police intrusions of this sort. For such intrusions undoubtedly have a chilling influence on the exercise of First Amendment rights. Citizens are unlikely to speak with the freedom indispensable to the democratic process if they fear that an army of snoopers may be taking down for indefinite preservation every dubious opinion, every extravagance of expression they may utter.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Let's Hear From Hanoi

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—In his latest *speech on the Indochina* war, President Nixon said he would not set a specific date for "ending American involvement" in the conflict because this might put the remaining American troops in danger and interfere with the release of our prisoners of war.

This raises two intriguing questions, one for Nixon and the other for officials of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front:

First, would Nixon set a date for the total withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam if officials on the other side guaranteed the release of all prisoners of war and the safe evacuation of all American troops?

And second, would Hanoi and the NLF agree to release the prisoners and guarantee the safe withdrawal of the American expeditionary forces if it got a guarantee that all Americans would be out of that country by a certain date?

Basic Assumptions

It would be possible to clarify these two points. As things now stand, Washington is assuming that it cannot get guarantees for the safe withdrawal of its POWs and the rest of its men, and Hanoi is assuming that it cannot get a guarantee that all U.S. troops will be out by a certain date, say the end of this year, but the two questions have not been asked or even raised as a basis for negotiating a compromise peace.

Let's hear from Hanoi on these points. Officials there have stated that their main objective is to get rid of all American troops.

Nixon has now said "Vietnamization has succeeded." He has also said in the same speech, "The American involvement in Vietnam is coming to an end; the day the South Vietnamese can take over their own defense is in sight. Our goal is a total American withdrawal from Vietnam."

He added: "In my campaign for the presidency, I pledged to end American involvement in this war. I am keeping that pledge and I expect to be held accountable by the American people if I fail." To be sure, there were a lot of other, more ambiguous remarks in the speech, but as the Senate GOP whip, Sen. Robert Griffin of Michigan, said: "In a practical sense, he did set a date certain for ending U.S. involvement — Election Day 1972."

How to Do It

The main question about the President's speech now is not all the claims he made for Cambodia and Laos or the rhetoric about achieving "the great goals" for which so many Americans have died, but how to achieve the one objective both sides in the war seem to agree on—the total withdrawal of all American forces and the safe repatriation of all prisoners of war on both sides.

It is not necessary to risk embarrassment by public exploration of an exchange of guarantees on a date of withdrawal and the safe repatriation of all American troops. Nixon has quick and private lines of communication to Hanoi. He can get a message through in half an hour, and they can get through to him just as fast.

Also, private direct communication is possible between the two warring sides in many capitals of the world, free of the nosy press, and the two questions can be raised indirectly and secretly by the French and other third countries if either Nixon or the Hanoi officials wish to clarify the timing of a safe withdrawal.

Even if an attempt to get an answer to the two questions failed, no risk would be involved. The balance of power would not be affected. Even the propaganda war would not be substantially changed by discreet diplomatic exploration.

Understands Skeptics

Hanoi and the Viet Cong have far more prisoners of war in Saigon's hands than they have American and South Vietnamese prisoners, and there is little chance that any prisoners released would even return to battle. Consequently, the very least that could be achieved by a deal on total safe withdrawal of the Americans by a certain date would be a clarification of the realities of the present situation.

Mr. Nixon said in his latest report on the war that he understood why people were skeptical of promises "that American involvement in this war is coming to an end." They were skeptical, he explained, "because many times in the past in this long and difficult war, actions have been announced from Washington that were supposed to lead to a reduction of American involvement in Vietnam, and over and over these actions resulted in more Americans going to Vietnam, and more casualties in Vietnam."

The problem now is to get the issue of a specific date for withdrawal out of the realm of speculation and down to a foundation of fact. Nixon is only guessing that Hanoi will not let him get his POWs and the rest of his men out safely by a certain date, and his critics are only guessing that by setting such a date he can surely get his men safely out.

But the mails still work, if not much else. The questions are obvious even if the answers are not sure. And as the man said who kissed the pretty girl, you never know unless you try.

The Soviet Two-Step

Swing Your Partner

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—Despite the conciliatory tone of Soviet leaders during the 24th Soviet party congress, Western diplomats remain highly skeptical of the chances for a European conference on cooperation and security this year.

Though they dismiss as propaganda much of what party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin said, they note with interest a change in tone, and that the Russians, especially Mr. Kosygin, spoke in more concrete terms than before.

What leaves them skeptical is the tone of the latest Russian note, handed to the Western powers in Berlin March 26, just five days before Brezhnev's main report to the congress. The note is being described as "extremely tough," and offering no hopes for a settlement.

These Western sources say the Russians know that the road to the European conference is through Berlin, and that by hardening their Berlin stance they succeed only in postponing it.

Moscow Hopeful

Nevertheless, these Westerners believe, the Russians still hope to achieve the conference without making concessions in Berlin. To do this they have shifted emphasis during their congress from the security aspects of the conference to cooperation, sweetening the pot in hopes of winning support from the Europeans through prospects for cooperation in such things as electricity grids, coordination of freight traffic, environment and medicine.

This is also, these Westerners say, a means of "Europeanizing" the conference, and of downgrading the role that the United States and Canada would play.

The Soviet approach is one of simultaneity. They believe that the Berlin talks and the preparation for the conference can go forward separately and also together. They believe that this approach would be much more conducive to success in Berlin, and that East Germany, for example, which until now has been so truculent over its rights in Berlin, might be more cooperative once it was fully participating in the preparations for the security conference.

The danger these Western diplomats see in such an approach is the same one that Willy Brandt is facing in his dealings with the Russians: the West concedes on certain concrete points and gets only promises in return. These diplomats say that the danger of a simultaneous approach is that the Russians would get the conference they want, with everybody seated equally around the table agreeing on boundaries and non-aggression and the West still might get nothing on Berlin.

Resistance From East

These diplomats believe that the Russians are getting tremendous resistance on Berlin from the East Germans, whose long-range goal is to have all Russian rights as a member of the Big Four transferred to them, gradually to absorb West Berlin and make the entire city the capital of East Germany.

Though Western diplomats regard the new Russian approach to the European conference as a ploy, it does not mean that they are minimizing the importance of what was said last week. The Brezhnev tone, the rejection of any return to Stalinism, his carefully weighed remarks on China, his call for a Big Five disarmament conference including China, even the Soviet concession at the Geneva disarmament talks last week which opened the way to a ban on bacteriological weapons—all this is being carefully studied.

The Chinese, diplomats believe, were concerned enough over the attention centering on the 24th Soviet party congress, which they boycotted, to have tried to upstage the Russians through their invitation to the American table-tennis team to visit China.

In the West, this Chinese invitation is held to be extremely important, though such a breakthrough also was thought to have been inevitable. The French even are known to believe that a secret agreement on a modus vivendi exists between China and the United States, based on the lack of any real contention between the two countries.

Many Western diplomats feel that the Russians have got themselves into an extremely delicate diplomatic position, where they are scorned by the West as Communists and by their brethren as reactionaries. The real rivalry is Russo-Chinese, and the Russians have recognized this in the 24th congress by holding out prospects for cooperation and security in Europe—though, naturally enough, still hoping they can get it without giving an inch in Berlin.

The President's War Report

"I can report that Vietnamization has succeeded," President Nixon declared on Wednesday night. "The day the South Vietnamese can take over their own defense is in sight," he went on. "Our goal is *total* American withdrawal from Vietnam," he continued. "We can *and we will* reach that goal through our program of Vietnamization."

Now, if those words mean what they plainly seem to mean—that is, if they mean anything—what they say is that we are going to get completely out of Vietnam. No residual forces, no lingering logistical support, no airpower standing by, no further remnant of an American military presence—no matter what. And that would seem to be a step forward from anything the President has said before. But only seconds later, the President also said:

"If the United States should announce that we will quit, regardless of what the enemy does, we would have thrown away our principal bargain counter to win the release of American prisoners of war; we would remove the enemy's strongest incentive to end the war sooner by negotiation; and we will have given enemy commanders the exact information they need to marshal their attacks against our remaining forces at their most vulnerable time."

* * *

In other words, having just said that the United States was going to get out of Vietnam, no matter what, the President proceeded to say that an announcement of that sort would be fatal to our cause. So much for that forward step. With one notable exception, it was that kind of night. The President did have a program; he promised to withdraw another 100,000 troops over the next seven months, which is an increase from 12,500 to 14,235 in the monthly withdrawal rate. And that is an undeniable step in the right direction which you have to give him credit for, just as he must be credited with the quarter of a million troops already withdrawn, with the dramatic decline in American casualties over the last two years, and with the presumed prospect of a continuing disengagement of American combat forces from the war.

For the rest, that is to say with regard to the quality of the rhetoric and the nature of the argument as distinct from the substance, it was familiar stuff—self-serving, defensive, mawkish, patronizing, and needlessly partisan. Vietnam, the President would have us believe, is something that happened in the eight years between the time that Mr. Nixon was Vice-President and his arrival as President—an invention of the Democrats and never mind the original commitment made by the Eisenhower administration, or the ongoing military advisory program which President Kennedy inherited. Vietnamization, on the other hand, was a Nixon invention; "there was no comprehensive plan to end the United States involvement in the war" when he took office, he now tells us, and of course there was one, which had been spelled out in the most careful detail in public in a speech by Gen. Westmoreland as far back as November, 1967. There was also a rather elaborate program for training the South Vietnamese; Mr. Nixon would have us believe he started that.

* * *

None of this matters much, we would agree, except that it is all so irrelevant to what we would judge to be the real anguish of most Americans. With an almost terrible urgency, they want to be told *how* we are going to get out of this mess, not *who is getting us out, and still less who* got us in. They want to see some terminal point. And instead they are being toyed with, tantalized with a momentary vision of total withdrawal, and then told in the next breath that it is impossible, not only to fix a certain date, but even to promise that it will happen at all.

For our part, we can sympathize with the President's reluctance to fix a deadline; there is a point in the importance of this as a counter in future bargaining for our POWs. And clearly, there are other problems in making a detailed war report right now; anything more specific in the way of a prospectus on our withdrawal would quite possibly demoralize the South Vietnamese government at a time when it is already under the strain of working for its re-election in the fall. So one could understand a measure of restraint and discretion right now. Instead we got politics as usual, and some gratuitous instruction on our obligations not "to scorn" our two and a half million Vietnam veterans because of a few isolated atrocities, and another one of those now-familiar fight talks about how much is riding, all over the world, on the ultimate outcome of a struggle over which we are visibly and progressively diminishing our capacity to exercise our influence.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Conscience of the King

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—It is a strange feeling to be part of a country whose President shows less concern for the process of law than for the comfort of a man found guilty of murdering little children. A President who shows less concern for millions of Indochinese civilians, their lives and safety, than for his own political appearance.

Respect for the presidency is built into the consciousness of most Americans; it rightly inhibits the most skeptical reporter in the White House. But the events of the last two weeks compel one to face the reality of this President: the moral insensitivity of Richard Nixon.

Consider one passage of his latest speech to the nation on Vietnam. The President said it was "time for Hanoi to end the barbaric use of our prisoners as negotiating pawns." That from a man who had just intervened on behalf of an American officer convicted of killing in cold blood at least 22 civilians who were under his control.

The speech, making a political argument for the Nixon policy in Indochina, emphasized the reduction in American casualties. There was a passing reference to South Vietnamese military casualties.

But Nixon said not one word about the cost of the war to the civilians of Indochina, the people who happen to live there.

No one could have known, from listening to him, that since the United States intervened actively in the war, there have been more than 1.5 million civilian casualties, most of them from American and allied action. Or that four or five million people in South Vietnam alone have been made refugees, mostly by American or allied action.

No one could have learned from the President of the United States that this year, right now, more civilians are being killed and wounded and made homeless in Indochina than ever before, most of them by American and allied military action. For Richard Nixon, none of this carries any weight in the scales. It is not worth mentioning.

In explaining why he could not put an end to the American involvement in Indochina, the President said: "If the United States should announce that we will quit regardless of what the enemy does, we would have thrown away our principal bargaining counter to win the release of American prisoners."

But there is no if. Mr. Nixon's secretary of state has already said that American withdrawal is irreversible. The world knows that the United States is on its way out of Vietnam no matter what the military situation may be. The reason has just been stated by Stewart Alsop, a supporter of the war, in Newsweek: "It is not practical to try to continue to fight a war that has no popular support at all."

In short, the Nixon policy is to go on fighting, and killing, in a war that America demonstrably does not want and is giving up. He says we have to do that because otherwise our allies will stop believing us and we shall stop believing in ourselves. It is a view that defies not only morality but reason. For only an end to the war can restore confidence in America, just as anyone can see that only an end is likely to bring the prisoners home.

The President has immense power of persuasion. When he tells the country that war is its patriotic duty, the automatic reaction is patriotic. When he says that we have won a great victory in Cambodia or Laos, the people want to believe him.

But there are limits of credibility, and they have been reached. No President can persuade sensible men that a Cambodia pitted with American bombs and half-controlled by Communist forces marks a victory for the free world. No President can turn what happened in Laos into triumph. No President can permanently ignore the moral sensibilities of the American people.

Mr. Nixon quoted Jefferson to the effect that Americans will always choose hope over despair. True. That is why we can have confidence that in the end the American conscience will understand murder in Vietnam for what it is. One can only pray that the country will not be torn apart while waiting for that understanding to penetrate the conscience of the President.

The King (in disguise): Methinks I could not die anywhere so contented as in the King's company, his cause being just...

Williams (a soldier): But if the cause be not good, the King himself hath a heavy reckoning to make when all those legs and arms and heads, chopped off in a battle, shall join together at the latter day and cry all, we died at such and such a place, some swearing, some crying for a surgeon, some upon their wives left poor behind them....

—Shakespeare, "Henry V": In the English camp the night before Agincourt.

Letters

Alsop and Cam Ne

If Joe also didn't exist his God-like pronouncements would have to be invented. ["My Lai and Little Gidding," IHT, April 7.] His latest happens to be an invention, all right—his own. I refer to what he called a CBS documentary on the "combat village" of Cam Ne-Little Gidding and its alleged similarity to My Lai.

First, it was not a documentary, but a report on the Cronkite news program by CBS correspondent Morley Safer. Safer and one of those TV camera crews that always seems to record history to the embarrassment of some who like to rewrite it accompanied a patrol of U.S. marines into Cam Ne. They walked in standing up. They met no resistance—none, which was the point of the report—although an official Marine account of the action later reported scattered firing from another sector. This is not contradictory, since a Vietnamese village is a string of connected hamlets.

A marine near Safer took out his cigarette lighter and set fire to the roof of a thatched hut. Safer's cameraman, who had been on the marine, filmed this together with the hasty exit from the hut of those inside, who had not been notified in advance. Safer's commentary pointed this out—acidly—as most of Cam Ne burned down, eventually looking more like The Waste Land than Little Gidding. This took place in the summer of 1965, when Americans at home could still be shocked at the sight of a U.S. marine calmly setting fire to a Vietnamese house.

A later investigation on Cam Ne and what led up to it revealed that the village had been openly friendly to the marines when they first moved into Da Nang. Patrols moved through without hindrance. The men gave the kids candy. It was a model of community relations—which made it all the more exasperating when the mood changed—completely. The Viet Cong had infiltrated Cam Ne, and whatever the villagers felt or thought it was not healthy for them to display friendship to Americans. Then patrols began running into booby traps on the outskirts, suffering several casualties. The decision was made, somewhere, that Cam Ne had to go. It went.

Quoting Alsop: "If criminals are being sought for, one wonders whether it is criminal to make such a place sound like 'Little Gidding'. Was it forgivable, in fact, to suggest falsely that brave Americans laid down their lives for the mere love of killing, when Cam Ne was taken against bitter resistance?"

Bitter resistance? Love of killing? They were not shown or implied in the CBS report on Cam Ne because there wasn't any of either. The point, in that dim dawn of the American ground combat role in Vietnam, was: Is village arson justifiable? The answer was given by that inescapable eyewitness the TV camera some two weeks later when it showed Cam Ne, that stern "combat village" where, according to Alsop, "every single inhabitant... is in fact a combatant" being rebuilt—by the United States marines.

PETER KALISCHER,
CBS News.

Paris.

The Calley Case

To all you loyal Americans living in Europe whose letters I read in today's Herald Tribune (April 8). Plus, may I add, the so-called experts from other countries. At first I thought how great it is to have freedom of speech and press. Then I reread your rubbish and said to myself it's about time someone answered these experts and judges.

When you receive a letter such as I am about to write, you should know a little of the background of the individual. I am 45 years of age, in business in the U.S.A., father of four, grandfather of one, plus one on its way. I am a World War II Veteran Navy serving on the Ticonderoga in the South Pacific. I need not go into my battle scars. All you have to do is look up the Ticonderoga's record.

However, the biggest thing I am proud of is that I am an American, from parents who were immigrants. My mother and Dad both came to the U.S.A. from Europe sleeping on the deck of a ship.

But let's get on with your letter about the President and Calley. No one likes killing. I know 207 million Americans don't. But Vietnam asked for our help and we went, right or wrong. Just like we did for France and other countries. Were we wrong in coming to the aid of France? Who's to say we are wrong in Vietnam. Our boys are dead over there now. Was their dying in vain? Will we be thrown out like we were in France? Only time will tell us that. Remember when the news media was saying all the killing of our boys in Vietnam by the Viet Cong was because they were training women, children and old ladies to kill our servicemen. Calley may have heard that and off he went shooting. Who wouldn't? I can't judge him, I don't know all the facts.

You peace advocates, European Americans, or whatever you may call yourselves, can't judge him either—the reason is you weren't there. Neither was our so-called Free Press. Who at times judge people only by mere inferences.

Our President has his hands full with guys like Fulbright, McGovern-Kennedy who are keeping the country steamed up. Don't you add to it in your chateau with your letters applauding the press for their editorials.

A. J. CURTAS.

Paris.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 10, 1896

PARIS—The second meeting of the Feministe Congress, at the Hôtel des Sociétés Savantes, in Paris, was held yesterday and was less noisy than the preceding one, although a number of Socialist students from time to time persisted in interrupting the speakers. There were long discussions on the rights of children, and whether the state should subvention a woman having charge of raising children. Today the delegates are going on an excursion.

Fifty Years Ago

April 10, 1921

NEW YORK—Caruso sang several bars of "Martha" before friends at the Vanderbilt Hotel yesterday, his voice showing no impairment through his long illness. It is believed that when the Metropolitan season opens in November, Caruso will be in the cast, as his health is improving steadily. While he is unable to leave his rooms, he walks about the apartment and says he will sail for Italy at the end of May to spend the summer in recuperation.

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هكذا من الاصل

Round-Clock Curfew for All Ceylon

Over 100 Terrorists Killed Since March 16

COLOMBO, Ceylon, April 9 (NYT).—A nationwide 24-hour curfew was clamped down on Ceylon today as the prime minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, appealed to Ceylonese to help stamp out "a gang of power-hungry schemers" who she said were trying to topple her government.

The 24-hour curfew began at 6 a.m. today and will last until 6 a.m. tomorrow. It followed two days of dusk-to-dawn curfews imposed on the island after alleged widespread terrorist activity.

The alleged activities of the terrorists were first reported by the government on March 16, when a state of emergency was declared in Ceylon. Since then the government has reported terrorist attacks on police stations, security patrols and government buildings.

Upward of 100 terrorists have been killed and several hundred captured during the last few days, according to unofficial estimates.

'Che Guevarists'

The government claims that members of the so-called Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna movement, popularly known as "Che Guevarists" are responsible for the terrorism. The movement was formally banned by the government on Tuesday, and persons aiding it were warned they were liable to severe punishment, including death.

In her broadcast, Mrs. Bandaranaike called members of the movement "misguided young men and women" who were fighting and trying to kill "our own army and our own police and our own officials and also getting killed in the process."

Mrs. Bandaranaike said the movement, which seeks to "overthrow my government and to capture power through bloodshed," is "backed by big money, diabolic minds and criminal organizers." She said no government could "afford to look on and let a gang of power-hungry, blood-thirsty and treacherous schemers come to power on the dead bodies of our innocent young men and women."



United Press International.

SEOUL SCENE—A bloodied student begs on his knees for mercy from riot police. Some 2,500 students demonstrated Thursday against compulsory military training at their universities in South Korea's capital. More than 100 were arrested and scores injured as students and police clashed again Friday for 4th straight day.

Premier Meir Says Sadat Perils Peace

TEL AVIV, April 9 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir said in an interview published today that everything President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has said recently "nearly destroys every hope" for peace.

"In any case, I am ready to meet Sadat at any place, any time," she added.

The newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth published the interview amid reports from diplomatic sources that Israel and the United States were at odds again over how far Israel should pull back from the Suez Canal under a peace agreement to reopen the waterway.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban, in a Passover interview published in Ha'aretz, said that Israel's aims on the canal issue are to bring peace to the Egyptian front, open the canal to Israeli shipping and make sure no Soviet soldiers are allowed to cross the canal.

"We want a peace that will constitute the beginning of the *road to human coexistence in the* Middle East," Mrs. Meir said.

"President Sadat of Egypt, however, does not cease talking of resumption of the fighting. And he dictates such terms to us that will enable him to get rid of us in the future," she added.

"We thought Sadat will settle down and begin to tackle the problems of the Egyptian nation," Mrs. Meir said. "It seems to me that one can now doubt if this assessment was correct.

"Everything Sadat has said after his first pronouncement [about peace and rechanneling of resources for the betterment of the Egyptian nation] nearly destroys every hope.

Renewal of Offers

Her offer to meet Mr. Sadat any place, any time was a renewal of previous, identical offers she made to the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, who rejected them.

Mrs. Meir also made these points in the Yedioth Ahronoth interview:

● "Should there be a war, we shall meet it without fear, albeit with sorrow."

● "I think the Soviets do not want war in the Middle East. Not because of their concern for either Israel or Egypt, but because they are afraid of a head-on collision with the United States."

● "The extent of American pressure on us depends to an extent on the question how far we shall be willing to be pressured. Despite all this political argument we are having with the United States, we must not forget the positive aspects of the American attitude toward us."

● On the reopening of the Suez Canal, she said: "Egypt cannot present this problem to the world as though the reopening of the waterway is such a big present for Israel in exchange for which we ought to do things that run contrary to our interests."

Earlier, diplomatic sources had said on this issue that the differences between the United States and Israel were focused on Washington's reported desire for a 25-mile Israeli pullback while the canal is being cleared.

Lebanon Accuses Israel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 9 (UPI).—Lebanon today accused Israel of "new premeditated acts of aggression" against Lebanese territory earlier this week.

Lebanese Ambassador Edouard Ghorra sent a letter to Security Council President Edouard Longerstaey of Belgium telling him that on Monday and Tuesday Israeli patrols crossed into Lebanon blowing up seven houses.

Grenade Kills 3 Arabs

GAZA, April 9 (AP).—A grenade blast at a Gaza refugee camp today killed three Arabs—two of them children—and wounded two other persons, the military command announced.

Heikal Says Egypt May Drop Offer to Recognize Israel

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, April 9 (NYT).—Mohammed Hassanein Heikal hinted today that the Egyptian leadership might find itself impelled to renounce its commitment to a political accommodation with Israel and recognition of the existence of the Jewish state if a breakthrough cannot be achieved soon on bringing about an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Heikal also appeared to appeal in veiled terms for a final "decisive test" of the chance for a political solution before the undertaking of military action against Israel.

Writing in the semi-official newspaper, al-Ahram, the chief editor accused Israel of "unparalleled arrogance" in proclaiming publicly its refusal to withdraw to the frontiers that existed before the six-day war in 1967.

Israel's position, he said, is a defiance of international law and confronts the world with a challenge equal to that faced by the League of Nations in the 1930s when Italian troops invaded Ethiopia.

"The failure of the League of Nations to stop the Fascist aggression against Ethiopia was the real prelude to World War II," he wrote.

"As the previous world order faced its test in Ethiopia, the present world order [the UN] faces its crucial test at a spot in the sands of the Sinai Peninsula at the entry to the Gulf of Aqaba, Sharm el-Sheik."

Israeli leaders have repeatedly declared that they will never yield the Sharm el-Sheik area, which controls passage to Israel's southern port of Elath.

The outcome of the issue will be a crucial test for world peace and cooperation, Mr. Heikal said.

Mr. Heikal insisted that new diplomatic opportunities had arisen in the last few weeks and stressed that military action could always be undertaken as the last resort.

Mr. Heikal's column was vague in details, but it appeared to reflect a behind-the-scenes debate about continuing the search for a political solution or abandoning it and embarking upon military action to recover the Sinai.

Riad Sees U.S. Shift

CAIRO, April 9 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad said today that America's policies did not serve the interests of Middle East peace.

He indicated, however, that Egypt would continue its diplomatic efforts aimed at persuading America to pressure Israel into withdrawal from occupied Arab territory.

Mr. Riad was speaking to reporters after his return from a two-week tour of France, Italy, Greece and Iran. He is planning to visit Moscow Monday.

"America has changed its outlook and this change is not in the interests of peace," Mr. Riad said. "America used to urge us to have confidence in itself . . . But now all it says is be patient, but patience has limits."

Armand Massard Dies; Ex-Official Of Olympic Body

PARIS, April 9 (AP).—Armand Massard, 86, a former vice-president of the International Olympic Committee, died during the night *at his Paris home. He had been* in ill health for several years and had retired from the Olympic Committee.

Mr. Massard was a Gold Medal winner in the épée event of the fencing competition at the Olympic Games in Antwerp in 1920. In all, he won four Olympic medals in fencing in the 1920 and 1928 Olympics. He also participated in equestrian events, yachting and bobsleigh.

Later he was a sportswriter and was chief of the sports services and managing editor of several Paris newspapers before World War II. He wrote several plays.

Mr. Massard was elected to the Paris Municipal Council in 1932 and continued to serve on the council after World War II.

He was vice-president of the International Olympic Committee from 1952 to 1968, when he was named honorary vice-president.

Helen Brooks

NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT).—Helen Brooks, 60, the actress and the wife of James Waterman Wise, died on Tuesday in Nice, France. She had lived with her husband in Europe, chiefly in Geneva, for the last 20 years.

Miss Brooks, a popular figure on the Broadway stage in the 1940s, probably is best remembered for her role as the ingenue in "Arsenic and Old Lace." She also appeared with Jane Cowl in "First Lady" and with Mary Boland in "The Vinegar Tree."

U.K. Disperses Oil Slick; New One Moves In

Channel Patch Halted; Another in Irish Sea

DOVER, England, April 9 (Reuters).—*Two detergent-dispensing* British Navy ships today defeated an oil slick in the English Channel which threatened to pollute beaches in England's popular southeast coastal resorts.

But no sooner had this threat been averted when there came news of a one-mile-long slick being blown by strong winds in the Irish Sea towards Scotland's northwest coast.

Officials said it was not immediately known whether this slick would reach Scotland.

The Channel slick threat started last night when 580 tons of oil spilled out of the British tanker Hullgate after it was involved in a collision with a Danish vessel, the Ida-Hoyer, four miles off Beachy Head.

Fears Erased

Fears that the slick would pollute popular Kent and Sussex beaches were erased today when officials announced that the two navy ships had poured detergent over 70 percent of the oil and that the sea was destroying the rest.

One official said the two navy ships had just returned to Dover after several days of spraying southeast seas coated with a 40-mile slick from a source in the Channel believed to be from one of three ships sunk last month. They were immediately sent out again.

The Hullgate was now being accompanied by a small tanker which would take off oil if necessary, the official said.

A helicopter continued to circle around Britain's south coast searching the seas for further signs of oil slicks.

In a bid to deal with the growing hazard of oil pollution the government introduced yesterday—17 hours before the Hullgate collision—measures to seize or destroy leaking tankers, even outside British waters.

Pressure for such a move had been building up here since the tanker Torrey Canyon ran aground off southwest England in 1967, releasing thousands of tons of oil into some of Britain's most prized coastline.

Injured Russian Aided

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., April 9 (UPI).—A Coast Guard helicopter flew to a Russian fishing boat 90 miles offshore yesterday to bring an injured sailor to Boston for treatment. He had suffered an open fracture of the arm in a fall.

Reds Show Unusual Warmth

Chinese Greet U.S. Team in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, April 9 (NYT).—Official representatives of Communist China gave an American table tennis team a friendly reception when the group arrived here tonight on the way to Peking.

The team has been invited to play a series of matches in China. The members, eight players, five officials and two wives, will be the first Americans to visit China as a group since the Communists came to power in 1949.

They were welcomed at Hong Kong airport by representatives of the Chinese press agency and the China Travel Service, also an official Peking agency, which makes all necessary arrangements for visits to China. The Communists were all dressed in dark suits.

The scene at the airport was without precedent. The Chinese representatives chatted affably with American newspaper correspondents who, in the past, have found great difficulty in making any contact with Communist officials. The members of the table tennis team were introduced to the Chinese representatives and then taken by bus to a Hong Kong hotel. They will leave for China tomorrow morning.

Contrast in Dress

The dress of one of the Americans was in striking contrast to the formal attire of the Chinese.

Glen Cowan, a 19-year-old student at Santa Monica College in Los Angeles, walked off the plane that carried the American team to Hong Kong wearing tie-dye trousers, a blue denim jacket and a yellow, floppy hat over his long hair. If they were surprised by his appearance, the Communist officials did not show it.

Speaking at an airport news conference, Braham Steenhoven, leader of the party and president of the U.S. Table Tennis Association, said that the invitation to visit China came from a Chinese official at the world table tennis championships at Nagoya, Japan, "over a coffee break."

He said the reason for the visit had "nothing at all to do with politics" and added that the Americans were going to China "in the spirit of friendly competition."

The team will go by train to Canton, which is about 40 miles northwest of Hong Kong, and then fly direct to Peking. The rest of the itinerary will be discussed with officials in the Chinese capital. The team will spend about a week in China.

Friendship Noted

A Chinese news agency report from Nagoya today declared that China had "friends all over the world" and described as unforgettable the "profound friendship between the people and sportsmen of various countries manifested through a small celluloid ball."

The report said that at a grand farewell party an American couple had "extended greetings" to Chuang Tse-tung, one of China's foremost players.

The agency stated: "Chuang Tse-tung told them: though the U.S. government is hostile to China, the Chinese and American people are on good terms. We differentiate the U.S. government from the American people. The two American friends agreed with him."

The report also said that when the Chinese players arrived in Nagoya they heard people in the welcoming crowd shout that they firmly supported the people of the three countries of Indochina "anti-U.S. in their struggle." It added that this slogan had greatly inspired the Chinese players.

Taiwan Attacks Trip

TAIPEI, April 9 (NYT).—Dr. Wei Yu-sun, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, today called the Communist Chinese invitation to the American table tennis team to visit the China mainland a "political plot."

"It is most regrettable that such a political plot has again received encouragement from the United States," he told a news conference.

Other Nationalist Chinese officials also expressed dismay.

Kuo Teh-chuan, convener of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the legislative Yuan, said that the U.S. government is hurting both itself and its allies by permitting the visit.

"It is wishful thinking by the United States to try to improve its relations with the Peking regime by such a move," he said, since the Chinese Communists are irrational and attempts to please them will only encourage their arrogance.

U.S. Asks Halt In China Sea By Its Oil Firms

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—The government has requested all U.S. oil companies to halt exploration in disputed parts of the China Sea claimed by Peking, the State Department said today.

Spokesman Charles Bray acknowledged that the Gulf Oil Co. has been advised to suspend oil explorations by a ship under contract to Nationalist China.

Mr. Bray told newsmen that "over the past years a number of companies have obtained contracts for oil exploration and exploitation" from Formosa and South Korea in the Yellow and East China Seas "based on the claims of those governments to the continental shelf."

Mr. Bray noted, however, that both Japan and mainland China also have asserted claims in the area. He said Peking "has asserted a claim to a large and imprecisely defined use of the continental shelf under the Yellow and East China Seas."

Peking also has strongly warned other countries against exploring for oil in the area.

U.S. Lawyer To View Trial In Poland

NEW YORK, April 9 (Reuters).—An American lawyer leaves here tonight to act as observer at the trial of Adam Mueller, 43, an American engineer who was arrested in Poland six months ago and accused of industrial espionage.

The Polish-born lawyer, Richard Mrotek, said he planned to talk to his client, co-operate with Mr. Mueller's Polish defense and would like to take part in trial sessions.

Mr. Mueller, who is Polish-born, is accused in Warsaw of industrial espionage. The possible sentence for espionage on conviction is from five years' imprisonment to death, but Mr. Mrotek said that in this case he did not believe there was any likelihood of a death sentence.

The lawyer said it was "a happy development" in international relations that he had been able to go to Poland. He said he had received the co-operation of the State Department and Polish authorities.

Mr. Mrotek, who was brought into the case by the Polish-American Congress in Chicago, said an aspect of the trial was the fact that "American people in Poland are not treated evenly" by Polish authorities.

He said Mr. Mueller had been visiting his 81-year-old father when he was arrested. His wife and three children did not accompany him on the trip.

Mr. Mrotek said his latest information was that Mr. Mueller's trial was to start at the end of the month. He said he would remain in Poland as long as necessary.

Stravinsky Burial In Thursday

VENICE, April 9 (Reuters).—Russian-born composer Igor Stravinsky will be buried next Thursday on the island of San Michele in the Venice lagoon, it was reported yesterday.

The composer, who died in New York three days ago aged 88, will be buried near the tomb of Sergei Diaghilev, founder of the Russian ballet company and one of the men who did the most to launch Stravinsky on his career.

German, 18, Loses Foot on Death Strip

MUNICH, April 9 (UPI).—An 18-year-old East German had a foot blown off by a mine while climbing across the Communist bloc's strip border today, but managed to stagger onto West German territory, border police reported.

They said he was found lying several yards inside West Germany two hours after he crossed the border near Mellrichstadt. Doctors operated immediately on his foot and said he would probably survive.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES. First Church, 36 Bld. St. Jacques, 14th. Sunday 11:15; Wed. 20:7 p.m. Second Church, 58 Bld. Flandrin, 16th. Sunday 11:15; Wed. 8:15 pm. Third Church, 45 Rue La Boétie, 8th. Sunday 11:15; Wed. 8 pm.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 50 Ave. Hoche (8e). Saturday mass; 6:30 p.m. (Eng.). Sunday masses; 8:30 (Latin), 10:00 & 11:15 a.m. (English), 12:15 (L.), 5:30 (F.) Confessions: Monday to Friday, 11:30 to 12:30 & 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., Saturday, 11:30 to 12:30 & 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

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8:30 a.m.
Holy Communion
10:45 a.m.
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EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 8 Rue des Bons Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison. Sun. 11 a.m. From Pont Neuilly, bus 141 to "Les Godardes." Tel.: 966-37-78

METHODIST CHURCH, English-speaking, 4 Rue Roquepine, Paris-8e. Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. F. Le Noury

FRANCE—PARIS
ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH 7 Rue Auguste-Vacquerie (16). Tel.: 727-22-51 Sunday Masses 8:30 & 10:30 (sung)

FRANCE—NICE
AMERICAN CHURCH OF THE RIVIERA, 21 Bld. Victor-Hugo, Sunday 8:30 & 10:30 a.m. Canon P. A. McDonald.

AUSTRIA-VIENNA
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHAPEL of VIENNA
SS 9:45 a.m. Morning Worship, 11:00 a.m. 19 Vienna, Gatterburgg. 2 a ("Haus der Begegnung") Austria. Tel.: 33 11 03.

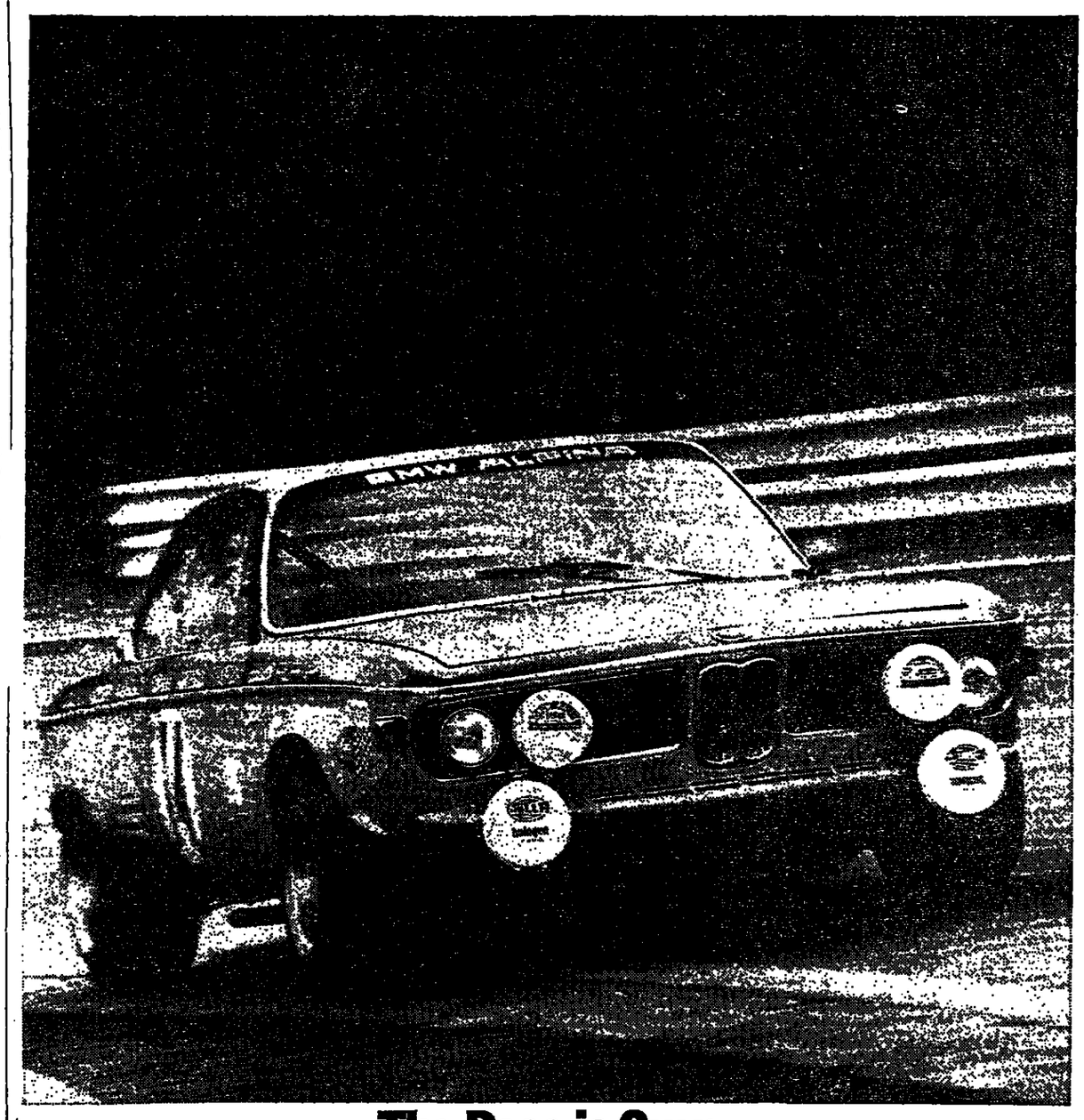
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GERMANY—MUNICH
The English-Language Baptist Church of Munich on Holzstr. 9 has S.S. at 11:45 and Worship 12:45. Inform.: Tel., 638534. Pastor R. W. Terry.

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Tabor kapelle, Promenadengasse 4. Rev. Rex E. Brown, Ph.: 32.35.73.
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THE ART MARKET

Slow, Steady Success of Modern British Work

By Souren Melikian

LONDON—The £16,500 paid for a painting by Ben Nicholson set a world record for the British artist last Wednesday at Sotheby's, but the event was only a another example of the rising prices of modern British paintings and sculpture, a recent development which does not follow the general rules of the art market.

The first auction devoted entirely to modern British masters was organized at Sotheby's by Janet Green in 1959; at the time it was considered a gamble. When the sale was over, professionals could hardly conceal their amazement at the response of the public. One story has a dealer hurrying back to his gallery to change the price tags. Ever since, prices have been rising, undramatically but steadily.

Economic conditions have had little effect on this sector, apparently because most of the people who attend the sales of modern works are not speculators or investors but collectors in the true sense; they are there to buy what they like and only because they like it. They do not have that jolly and slightly blasé, tight-lipped attitude which characterizes the dealer about to get a Pissarro at £20,000 hoping to make a profit of 10 or 20 percent.

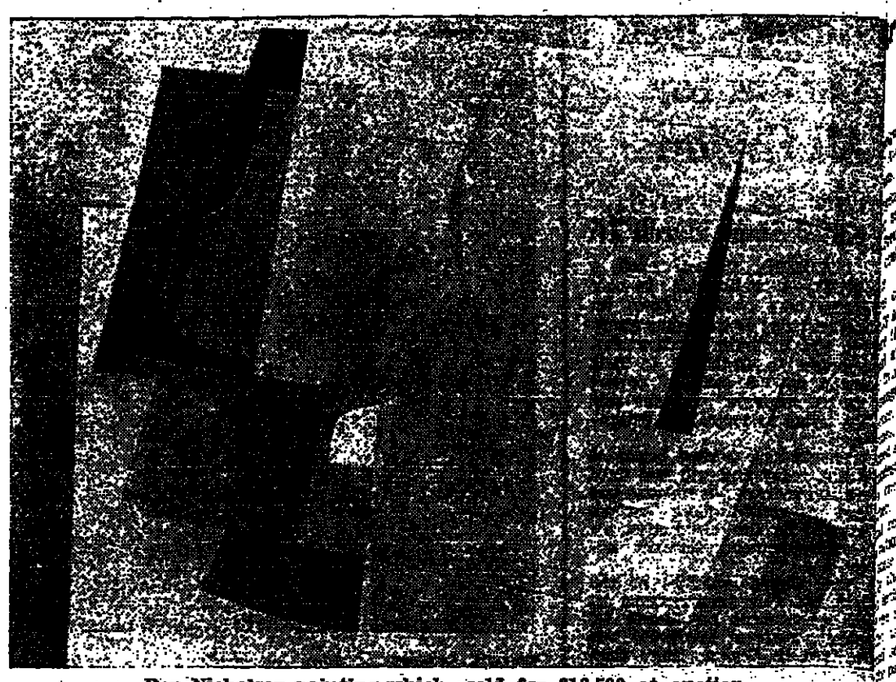
Anyone who has attended such sales cannot have failed to have sensed the atmosphere, so different from those devoted, say, to French Impressionists. It is largely because of these genuine art lovers that the price trend has followed such a steady pattern—contrary to other sectors which one might consider commercially comparable. Italian modern masters or German expressionism on which investors have pounced.

The aesthetic criteria applied to modern British art also differ from those in parallel fields. This was readily apparent in last Wednesday's sale. The Nicholson painting, for example, was a fine work in pencil and oil on board and it had an excellent provenance, which always helps at auction: It came from the collection of Dame Barbara Hepworth, an important contemporary artist herself, and had once been exhibited at the Venice Biennale and at Nicholson exhibitions of 1954 and 1955 in Amsterdam, Paris and Brussels. But it lacked originality (it was painted in 1953 in a style indebted to the cubists', which usually weighs heavily in the marketing of paintings of any period. Several other prices at the same sale confirmed the indifference of British buyers of British modern masters to a quality considered essential everywhere else.

For example, there was a fine study in pencil and watercolor by David Bomberg, signed and dated 1919. Bomberg was one of the most powerful figures in British painting in the early 20th century and one of the founders of vorticism, the British school partly inspired by Italian futurism. The work sold was interesting because it showed the artist halfway between vorticism and cubism. It had been in the collection of Desmond Coke and its price, £300, was reasonable. However, a late landscape by Bomberg, dated 1948, struck me as expensive at £2,000. The landscape, highly figurative, was painted in the manner of Albert Marquet and other earlier French masters: it was pleasing but not strikingly different from thousands of hangovers from impressionism. British buyers in this area simply do not seem to care about what has happened elsewere in Europe. In some cases, of course, they may well be justified.

A Nash

One of the most beautiful works sold last Wednesday was "Landscape of the Vernal Equinox II" by Paul Nash. In it, trees look like huge mushrooms, and the whole work has an eerie, almost visionary quality. The first version of the same landscape is in the queen mother's collection. The second version (the one auctioned) is illustrated in Sir John Rothensten's "Nash" (1961, plate 13) and was exhibited in New York at the 1956 Museum of Modern Art show of British painting from 1800-1950.



Ben Nicholson painting which sold for £16,500 at auction.

At £4,400, the Marlborough Fine Arts Gallery got a good buy.

In fact, modern British painting is one of the last fields where important works of art can be had for comparatively little money. Janet Green points out that it had been ignored for so long by the English themselves that some major works have been lost. As a striking example, she mentions William Roberts, one of the great vorticists whose best work has disappeared. Several of his early oils are known through photographs of the first big exhibition of vorticist art (in 1915) at the Doré Gallery in London. They later belonged to John Quinn of New York, where they were auctioned in the '20s. None has turned up since. Some of the preparatory drawings were found by Janet Green in a London attic. These were sold, much the delight of their owners, Sotheby's on Dec. 11, 1968. Of them was auctioned for £1,

Miss Green thinks the finish works would fetch much mo She hopes they are folded up some corner somewhere in Am ica, the property of unsuspecti owners. They may have met worse fate, however, and ha been destroyed through negle

Gun Recovered From Sunken Spanish Ship

DUBLIN, April 9 (AP).—Irish divers have recovered a cannon from a ship of the Spanish Armada which foundered in 1588.

Father Michael Keaveney of Derry Sub Aqua Club said that the nine-foot, 1 1.2 ton gun was lifted from La Trinidad Valencera, one of 20 Spanish vessels believed to have sunk when they encountered fierce gales on their way back to Spain after defeat by English warships. The ship sank off Donegal.

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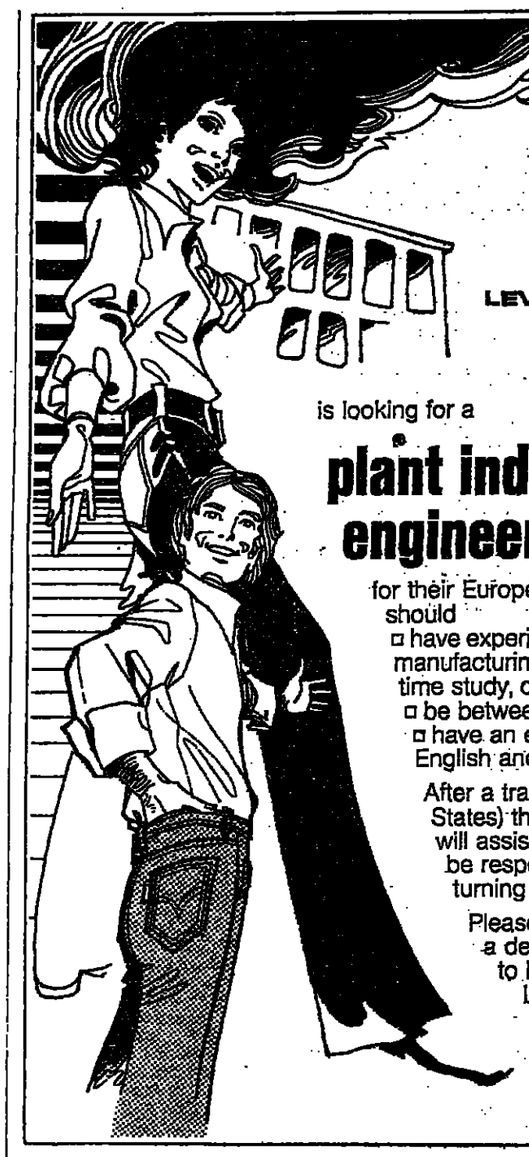
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Art in Europe

PARIS

Dodeigne, Gillet, Musée Galliéra, 10 Avenue Pierre-1er-de-Serbie, Paris, to May 19.

Eugène Dodeigne's great monolithic sculptures bring to mind the French word "pudeur" which one could render here as diffidence. Those rugged, towering bodies of stone express both a dignity and a vulnerability to exposure that are part of the biological and spiritual makeup of most living creatures. They have a strangely massive and tender presence, and in their awkward attitudes, their ungainly arms wrapped around them in a gesture of modesty, they could even remind one of some drawing by Thurber. There is, in fact, no rational reason that might serve as a rational pretext for our liking these great lumps of stone, simply they so well correspond to an intimate truth that is beyond the reach of rhetoric.

Gillet is represented here by a broad selection of works done over the past 20 years and moving from abstraction to a form of expressionism that is quite his own. Humorous, caustic and imaginatively free—notably in a series of savage and comic portraits—he uses color in a way that is both pleasurable and expressive.

* * *

Bron, Cat, Galerie Jacques Desbrières, 27 Rue Guénégaud, Paris, to April 17.

These two artists, both excellent and minute draftsmen, have their roots both in surrealism and in the strange, paranoid and technological dream-world of science-fiction. Cat has some stunning perspectives, including one of a vast rolling landscape with an empty swimming pool on a cliff-side in the foreground. A ladder rises out of the pool and goes down the face of the cliff into the abyss. Bron's imaginary world on the other hand is rather that of blind authority in a straitjacket.

* * *

Golub, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques-Callot, Paris, to May 7.

American painter Leon Golub's works here on display show figures of heroic proportions that look as though they had been flayed alive. His concern with a message unfortunately leads him to a rhetorical, rather grandiloquent style. Though his technique is modern the content is not very different from that expressed in the athletic allegories of 19th century art.

* * *

Carte Blanche à . . . Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, to April 24.

Once a year this gallery gives carte blanche to a gallery from another country. This year the Galerie Stéphane Janssen from Brussels is the guest. Works by Alechinsky, Appel, Jorn (all one-time Cobras), Bitran, Gillet, Bram van Velde, Stenne, Vandercam, etc. Vandercam, to speak of just one of these, is an interesting artist who uses an expressionistic idiom. His gray canvases usually appear to contain some ghostly presence.

* * *

Sonia Delaunay, Galerie de Varenne, 61 Rue de Varenne, Paris, to April 10.

Gouaches done by Sonia Delaunay between 1923-1930 show once again her vigorous and authoritative geometric manner—simple structures and patterns (sometimes merely stripes of color) and her typical and densely bright color scale.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

ROME

Silvio Loffredo, Trinità, 50 Via Gregoriana, Rome, to April 15.

Drypoints and aquatints are scribbly, often purposely gauche, full of light and sometimes a gay madness. Behind Florentine scenes, architectural views, interiors, lurks a contradictory spirit—sadness and delight—expressed both with woolly crosshatchings and a fine hidden fluidity of line. Here is a Florence no tourist will ever see, homey, poor, luminous, closed-in, melancholy. Sometimes hobgoblin birds or angular cat monsters flutter into ordinary observations, an odd touch of Loffredo's fantasy—there is a striped cat or wolf which might be a landscape—or is it a landscape in the shape of a cat—no one knows? The unforeseen is enchanting. It is a pity there are no prints more recent than 1962, but the reason may be that lately Loffredo has preferred to tell his whimsical tales through another medium—avant-garde collage films.

* * *

Randall Morgan, Eighty Eight, 88 Via Margutta, Rome, to April 22.

A fisherman leaning on a balcony over the silverblue winter shimmer of the Sorrentine sea, a young sailor on leave sitting for his portrait, frowning, dreaming, against the same cool magic—Morgan succeeds wherever the picture is plain and the silently breathing sea below slowly painted in all its simple glory. A preoccupation with private meanings and memories diffuses smaller oils, still lifes of shells, mirrors, lemons and other fragile things floating next to and over each other against land and seascape in a mild, yearning surrealism.

* * *

Alechinsky, Appel, Jorn, Toninelli, 86 Piazza di Spagna, Rome, to April 20.

Jorn of Copenhagen, Alechinsky of Brussels, Appel of Amsterdam, who formed the COBRA group between them, still practice a European version of abstract expressionism where fervor of attack counts most. But today, 20-odd years after the concerted New York onslaught—which was more visceral, pungent and passionate—these sincere oils look strangely tame and dated. A large Alechinsky is in Ensorish pinks and tangles; Jorn, the oldest, paints dark jungles and beasts; Appel as usual lashes the canvas with ropes and drips of paint.

* * *

Mirco Casaril, Vigo, 1 Via P. Clotilde, Rome, to April 15.

Gay "unfinished" oils, with pigment high and thick, are semi-symmetrical and sparkling. Casaril is brighter, clearer than his master, Vedova. But not clear enough—with more control, his quick ingenious fumbling could become beautiful painting.

* * *

Vincenzo Agnetti, Tartaruga, 1a Via P. Clotilde, Rome, to April 20.

Nanda Vigo, Mana, 9 Via Flume, Rome, to April 15.

Giulio Paolini, Salita, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, to April 15.

Agnetti stencils solemn pronouncements and portentous word plays on flocked surfaces, exhorting us as if he were a modern Moses hoiding up the tablets of the Commandments.

Vigo illumines dark plastic sheets from below and lighted letters above them redundantly spell "Light Project." She also runs neon tubes around steel squares framed by steel, but these, as hermetic and figured out as the first, and, like them, architectural exercises, at least remind one of mirrors over vanity tables.

Seven duck canvases, each 25 by 15 inches, each printed with a photograph of an almost bare 1960 Paolini painting, differ only in the names and titles of other painters and other paintings written on their backs. A typed explanatory statement by Paolini alludes to literature and other contemporary painting.

All three, conceptualists of a sort, are trying to raise philosophical questions, but the way they go about it is uninspired and obscure.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

LONDON

Still Life and Flowers in the 20th Century, Charles Kevser Gallery, 38 Albemarle St., London, W. 1.

This exhibition includes work by a number of the best Scottish painters. Peploe, Cadell and Fergusson. Other paintings include small work by Bernard Dunstan, an English intimist who works very closely in the Bonnard tradition; the pale, elegant "Still Life With Decanter" by someone catalogued merely as Garfit, previously unknown to me; an excellent, thickly impastoed still life by the underestimated Alfred Wolmark; and a late work (1900) of "Tulips" by the veteran Duncan Grant.

* * *

Pierre Clerk, Gimpel Fils, 50 South Molton St. London, W. 1.

Pierre Clerk was born in Atlanta, Ga., in 1928 and now lives in New York. His first British one-man consists entirely of hard-edge abstracts in black and white. These are segments of circles and stripes, of the kind one might find in street plans of cities, an origin confirmed by their titles — Tompkins Square, Madison Square, Greene Street, and so on.

Not, of course, that these are simple street plans. They are evidently abstractions from the general conformation of the buildings and the signs in a place: the portrait of the spirit of a very restricted space. Being painted in the black-white contrast, quite a small canvas goes a long way: and some of the larger pieces really require massive walls for optimum viewing.

* * *

Terry Durham, Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 36 Chiltern St., London, W. 1.

Among the most interesting of the painters who show regularly at the Treadwell is Terry Durham, poet and musician as well as painter. Deeply interested in magic, he works in brilliant colors on very rough hessian, creating gentle totems built up of Klee-like symbols. His new paintings are extremely rich in color, and texturally more complex than ever before. Many of the symbols are overtly erotic: but all repay considerable analysis.

* * *

Eddie Wolfram, Drian Galleries, 57 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, London, W. 2.

Eddie Wolfram is perhaps too literate, and certainly too literary, for his painting's good, as witness this exhibition of his new work. His last one-man show six years ago was devoted to his own brand of sculptural abstract expressionism; this new exhibition is blatantly figurative.

Working in a deliberately throw-away manner, as if to say immediacy is all, he masks verbal-visual puns on the words of Wordsworth, McLuhan and Camus; and, following an observation of the satirical Dean Swift, magnifies "the fair Skins of our English Ladies" so that they appear coarse and grotesque. This is indeed social commentary with a vengeance: I wait with the greatest interest to see in what direction Wolfram's vision may next take him.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.



Work by Eugène Dodeigne, on view at the Musée Galliéra, Paris.

Music in France

With Xenakis at Royan Festival

By David Stevens

ROYAN, France, April 9.—Open house chez Iannis Xenakis was more or less what the program of the Contemporary Art Festival said without going into detail, but it suggested a long, varied and unique artistic and intellectual feast.

For Xenakis, 48, is a unique figure. Romanian-born of Greek parents, educated in Athens and Paris and a resident of the French capital since 1947, he is an architect, mathematician, humanist and composer of music, a theorist and an applier of theories.

Since his emergence in public as a composer more than 15 years ago, it is this facet of his life that has made him a widely known and singular figure. His output includes concert and theatrical music that challenges established notions, functional works conceived for specific events or places, and electro-acoustical works. Most of his output has been recorded, often in more than one version. He has written numerous books on his musical theories and is the founder of Equipe de Mathématique et d'Automatique Musicales (now part of the French Center for Nuclear Research) in 1966 (the same year he won his first Grand Prix du Disque. He has given courses throughout the world, ranging in the United States from Tanglewood to the University of Indiana to Caltech.

As an architect, he was with Le Corbusier until 1960, designing the Philips pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair, and more recently created "Polytope," an audio-visual work for the French pavilion of Expo 67 in Montreal.



Keystone.

Iannis Xenakis

Intellect, Intuition

The bare facts of his life are staggering enough, and the chance to sit in on a program arranged by a man whose life and mind so fully combine intellect and intuition, attracted almost everyone in town for the festival, from *contestataire* youth to musical establishment.

It began in the Casino's theater shortly after 6 p.m. with some of Xenakis's own music, electro-acoustic tapes and pianist Claude Helffer playing "Herma." These were followed by Guillaume de Machaut's "Notre Dame" Mass, played by musicians and singers of the ORTF (French Radio and Television); Diamchid Chemirani, an Iranian virtuoso on the tabula, a hand-beaten drum, who was called back for an encore; a film excerpt showing horn players of a mosque in Tehran summoning the faithful to prayer; the first movement of Brahms's Quintet for Strings and Clarinet by members of the Octuor de Paris; an excerpt from the film "Hiroshima, Mon Amour," and Xenakis's "Nuits" by the choral soloists of the ORTF under Marcel Couraud.

At this point, the placards that announced each item directed everyone to get his bag lunch and go out to the beach, to an area surrounded by huge loudspeakers, where the sandwiches, hard-boiled eggs and beer were accompanied by the multi-tape "Hibiki Hana Ma," which Xenakis did for the Osaka World's Fair. But for the sea air, it was a bit like a picnic in a subbasement of Nibelheim.

Then into the rotunda of the Casino, resonant setting for the composer's "Anaktoria" played from the balcony by the Octuor de Paris. Then back into the theater for a tape of Cretan mountain folk music—the colonels in Athens, it was explained later, are apparently not giving visas to folk-singing mountaineers from Crete this year. And a simple and moving program addition, as Guy Deplus played Stravinsky's Three Pieces for Clarinet, in memoriam.

Colloquium

Then came a mismanaged interlude, a colloquium apparently intended to focus on society and architecture of the future—a field of prime interest for Xenakis. But the audience had a number of young protesters and apparent victims of French housing problems, and the discussion degenerated into a shouting match, saved only by Xenakis's soft-spoken dignity. It was the only time all night that the slight, angular composer left the sidelines.

Then came the main event, the world premiere of "Synaphai," a brief but massive piano concerto by the composer, with Georges Pludermacher playing the fiendish solo part with complete aplomb and the ORTF's Orchestre Philharmonique under Michel Tabachnik exceeding itself in moving Xenakis's massive blocks of sound. Cheers, and an encore.

From the theater back out to the rotunda, where a Japanese woman, Kinshi Tsuruta, sang and played on the biwa (a native stringed instrument) some 12th-century Japanese music. Then Tabachnik, in the middle of the rotunda surrounded by the orchestra and audience, conducted the host's "Nomos Gamma."

Again, out to the beach for some fresh air, fireworks and more Xenakis on tape—"Bohor". And back to the theater. Helffer, apparently as fresh as ever, plunged vigorously into Pierre Boulez's Sonata No. 3 for piano, which was followed by a short Freudian-expressionist film by Kenneth Anger, "Fireworks," and finally a full showing of Eisenstein's "Alexander Nevsky," with its score by Prokofiev. The theater was still fairly full when it ended at 3:15 a.m.

Somewhat earlier than this, at about 1 a.m., septuagenarian Georges Auric, who still does not miss much in the way of musical activity, decided to call it a night. He glanced at a friend, and with a look compounded of amazement, admiration and exhaustion, pronounced a quick appraisal: "Quelle soirée!"

17th-Century Drama Revived in London

- *'A Woman Killed With Kindness'*
- *'Measure for Measure'*
- *'Hanky Park'*

By John Walker

LONDON, April 9.—The National Theatre's production of Thomas Heywood's domestic tragedy "A Woman Killed With Kindness," at the Old Vic, has more to do with sociology than drama. The experience is rather like traveling back in a time machine to eavesdrop on an Elizabethan country gentleman's domestic problems. But it makes for less than gripping entertainment.

Heywood's play, written in 1603, has kept his reputation alive in the ivory towers of academics, although it has been rarely performed. It was first revived in 1887, when its simple pieties and sentimental deathbed scene must have pleased Victorian sensibilities. In 1913, Jacques Copeau produced it in Paris, as a counterblast against the frivolous comedies of the period dealing with the eternal triangle.

Heywood's study of adultery is truer to life than the responses of many playwrights. A husband finds his wife in bed with his best friend. Instead of killing them both, he turns them out of his house, but continues to support his wife, giving her a house and servants of her own. There, remorseful, she languishes and dies, being finally forgiven by her husband on her deathbed. It is a simple story, quickly told. Heywood yokes out the evening with a dull and convoluted subplot about a frivolous knight ruined by his excesses who buys his way back into society by selling his sister to the highest bidder. Even when played for laughs, as it is here, the result is boring.

Oafish Simplicity

Indeed, it is difficult to see why Heywood's reputation has remained alive for so long. Lack of performance would seem to be the likely reason. As F. L. Lucas once wrote: "There is a peculiar oafish simplicity about him." His prose has a pedestrian plod, his verse is undistinguished and he never rises above the conventional in his choice of imagery.

The wife's decision to jump into bed with her husband's best friend seems unmotivated, mainly because there is nothing persuasive about the seduction speeches addressed to her. They would dispose anyone to sleep rather than adultery. Heywood is also heavy-handed with his dramatic effects. There is a card game, for instance, in which everything reeks of significance. The best friend is first dealt a knave, then realizes he has an extra queen in his hand.

The card game is interesting from another point of view—as to what games were played by the Elizabethans. The evening is full of fascinating domestic detail of this sort. It is also uncommonly well acted. John Dexter directs firmly and swiftly on a bare, brightly lit stage which emphasizes the sumptuous costumes, designed by Jocelyn Herbert.

Anthony Hopkins, as the wronged husband, gives the part an impressive wounded dignity, a gravitas, that is most moving in his discovery of his betrayal. He adds a sense of moral balance that is otherwise lacking in the play. The scenes with his wife, played by Joan Plowright, are touching. Among the many servants, there are strong performances from Paul Curran and Dai Bradley (the boy from "Kes"). It is all well done, but the doubt remains whether it was worth doing.

* * *

At the Young Vic, Roland Joffe has produced a version of "Measure for Measure" that is noticeably eccentric in its detail, for no apparent reason. It did hold a young audience in rapt attention, so perhaps there was more virtue in Mr. Joffe's approach than I could perceive.

But I was unable to understand why the actors were dressed as if they had come straight from a shower to the stage: those that were not wearing dressing gowns seemed to have bath towels wrapped round their waists. Nor why the guards should have carried long neon lights in their hands, unless it was to try to trip other members of the cast in the electric cords they dangled behind them. Much use was also made of masks, to little purpose.

While it is true that the themes of "Measure for Measure"—the corruption of power, the healing qualities of forgiveness—prefigure, in a feverish way, those of "The Tempest," there seems no good reason why Mr. Joffe should have raided the later play so that he could end with Miranda's lines: "Oh brave new world, that has such people in it."

There was, however, a fine Isabella by Jane Lapotaire, full of purity and strength with no trace of priggishness, and an excellent swaggering Lucio from Nicky Henson. But Ronald Pickup as Angelo—the puritan overcome by sexual passion and self-disgust—seemed far too hysterical. With the comic scenes being played on a level of elementary slapstick, it was difficult to adjust to the abrupt changes in tone, from high drama to low comedy.

* * *

At the Mermaid Theatre, Walter Greenwood's autobiographical "Hanky Park" has opened. The transition from book to stage has not been entirely successful, and Joséphine Wilson has directed with a heavy hand. But the result has a warmth and a truth and passion that is impossible to resist. Mr. Greenwood is less interested in explaining his past than evoking the characters of his youth and the place that formed them—a couple of mean streets in industrial Salford.

The horrors of working-class life in the first 30 years of the century—the threat of the work house, the indignity of the dole, the weekly visits to the pawn shop, the ineffective strikes—are here, together with the compensations of a compassionate community life. It is typical that, when a hated landlord falls on hard times, the person who abused him most offers him help.

The play, a series of vignettes, lacks dramatic shape—the ending is particularly arbitrary and abrupt. But there is joy and humanity in plenty. Among a large cast, Sally Miles is excellent as a local Mother Courage, and there is a brilliantly atmospheric set by Bernard Culshaw.

* * *

Other new plays in London:

"Forget-Me-Not Lane," by Peter Nichols, at the Greenwich Theatre. Instant nostalgia, the reminiscences of a 38-year-old whose golden age was the 1940s. Brilliantly done, achingly funny, with fine acting from Anton Rodgers as the old-young man, and Michael Bates as his father.

"Children of the Wolf," by John Peacock, at the Apollo Theatre. Melodramatic horror play that delivers some nastly shocks, with Yvonne Mitchell as a mother at the mercy of her revengeful abandoned children.

Opera in London: *Bergonzi's Verdi*

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 9.—Carlo Bergonzi sounds and looks for all the world like an Italian opera tenor. Which is just as it should be, for that is what he is, and that is what he is paid handsomely for being.

What distinguishes him from other Italian tenors of his generation, as one may see and hear in the current production of Verdi's "The Masked Ball" at Covent Garden, is vocal mastery and—taste. The local critics have acknowledged the vocal mastery, but have questioned the taste. Andrew Porter, in the Financial Times, for example:

"As operatic interpretation it could hardly be taken seriously. Mr. Bergonzi seemed to be caricaturing the strutting little tenor of tradition, drawing attention to all his best notes with a cock gesture—the higher the note, the higher the left arm was raised—and uninvolved with anyone else onstage."

This would seem to be a case, common enough nowadays, of assessing the performance of mid-19th century opera—and mid-Verdian opera—in terms of late 20th-century criteria of operatic propriety. Mr. Bergonzi's stage performance is, to be sure, outrageously old-fashioned; but so, as opera, is "The Masked Ball"; and that is precisely why I found his every tone and every gesture just right.

One may question the style itself, I suppose, its unabashed extravagances, its stereotyped movements, attitudes and gestures, the climactic notes delivered from the vicinity of the prompter's box and directed not at those involved on the stage, but at the folk in the stalls and balconies who have paid high prices to hear them.

But that's the way Italian opera was in its palmier days. The listener was concerned with Caruso or Gigli, not with Gustavus III (or Riccardo, as he was before the setting was switched from Boston back to Sweden). The action was histrionic, to employ an appropriately old-fashioned term, and essentially conventional. And it was characteristically Italian. Eduard Hanslick, reviewing Verdi's Requiem nearly a century ago, and referring to Viennese critical complaints that it was "too theatrical," suggested, humanely, I think, that "the Italian has a perfect right to inquire whether he may not address the dear Lord in the Italian language."

One might similarly defend Mr. Bergonzi's right to sing and act a Verdian opera in a Verdian manner, which is about as Italian as Italian can be. And especially when, within the canons of idiom and style, he does it all so tastefully. His death scene, for example, was patently histrionic; but it was planned and timed and paced to the last gurgle and the last despairing gesture.

This production had got off to an unlucky start, Monday night, when not only Martina Arroyo, the Amelia, but also her cover, Margaret Kingsley, were indisposed, and the part was taken, at the last minute, by Pauline Tinsley, who needed notes for some of it.

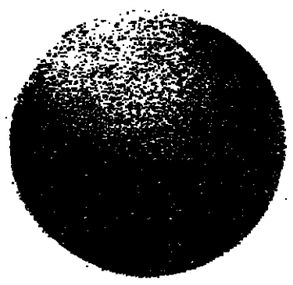
Miss Arroyo was on hand last night and in glorious voice. She and Mr. Bergonzi put away the duet in the gallows scene exultantly, and had to stand there on the stage afterwards for what seemed to be at least five minutes while the listeners let them know that, as far as they were concerned, "That's opera!"

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Dai Nip. Print.	260	Mitsui & Co.	193
Fuji Bank	360	Mitsukoshi ...	319
Fuji Photo	476	Nippon Elec...	334
Fitachi	128	Sharp	300
Honda Moter...	179	Shiseido	1,130
C. Itoh	153	Sony Corp...	3,940
Japan Air Lines	1,600	Sumitomo Bk	266
Kansai El P ...	756	Taisho Marine	205
Kao Soap	312	Takeda Chem.	300
Kirin Brewery.	218	Teijin	75
Komatsu	215	Tokyo Marine	320
Kubota I Wks.	178	Toray	115
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Vienna Runs 54 Firms For Service and Profit

VIENNA (NYT).—All city halls are in the business of governing. The administrators of Vienna are also in the business of running a wide assortment of commercial enterprises that have a billion-dollar annual volume.

The city owns movie houses, publishes textbooks, runs restaurants, provides pharmaceuticals and surgical equipment, and offers a full range of burial services.

It operates the third-largest bank in Austria and a big insurance company. It sells construction materials and asphalt. It runs the docks and power works on the Danube. It processes meat.

"Municipalization" began under conservative mayors at the end of the 19th century, when Austria was still under the Habsburgs, and has been carried on under successive Socialist administrations since World War I.

To Add to Comforts

Vienna looks upon its business holdings, with 54 enterprises at latest count, as a means of improving the living conditions of its 1.7 million inhabitants.

Mrs. Gusti Müller, a plump, silver-haired secretary, was finishing her 16-cent apfelmus (an apple compote) at the city-owned Wök cafeteria downtown. "I refuse to carry a lunch box and this place is cheap and good," said Mrs. Müller, one of more than 30,000 Viennese who dine daily in the 18 Wök establishments at what are probably the best prices in town.

The chain, which also provides free lunches now for the 15,000 children in the city's 230 kindergartens, was started during the 1919 depression when Socialists took over the city administration. "In those days," the managing director, Alois Kandioler, explained, "no one ever dreamed of making the operations profitable."

Profit Picture

Prosperity has changed the rules. Wök and all the city enterprises are supposed to pay for themselves but not earn large profits. Last year Wök earned $40,000, which was plowed back into the business.

Prosperity has also brought some diversification. Seven years ago the authorities decided that luxury restaurants were needed as part of a program for developing areas outside the city center, and private restaurateurs were unwilling to make the investment. Now there are seven such restaurants, which made a profit of $80,000 last year.

Also filling the social or cultural needs that the administrators see as the rationale for civic enterprises is a $3.5 million-a-year company called Jugend und Volk, which publishes textbooks for the school system. The city buys the books from Jugend and about a dozen privately-owned houses and distributes them free.

Jugend uses its textbook profits to subsidize other publications.

Principles the Same

The city enterprises operate under many of the same principles as private companies. A board of directors, composed of worker representatives (who sit on the boards of all Austrian concerns), city councilmen and the managing director, decides general policy. Accounts are published annually. Salaries and fringe benefits are roughly comparable to private industry: the salaries may be a little lower but job security is greater and pensions are higher.

Some critics of the system hold that the longer the civil enterprises are in business, the more they adopt the ways of private companies.

The city-owned insurance company joined the industry association and, as a result, does not undercut on rates. The city's reason for going into the business had been to provide low-cost policies and attack monopolistic practices.

Banking Sector

Like the insurance company, the city's savings bank makes healthy profits. It has become an important patron of the arts, but critics maintain that what it really should be doing is providing low-cost credit for borrowers and higher interest for savers.

But criticism of municipalization is generally muted.

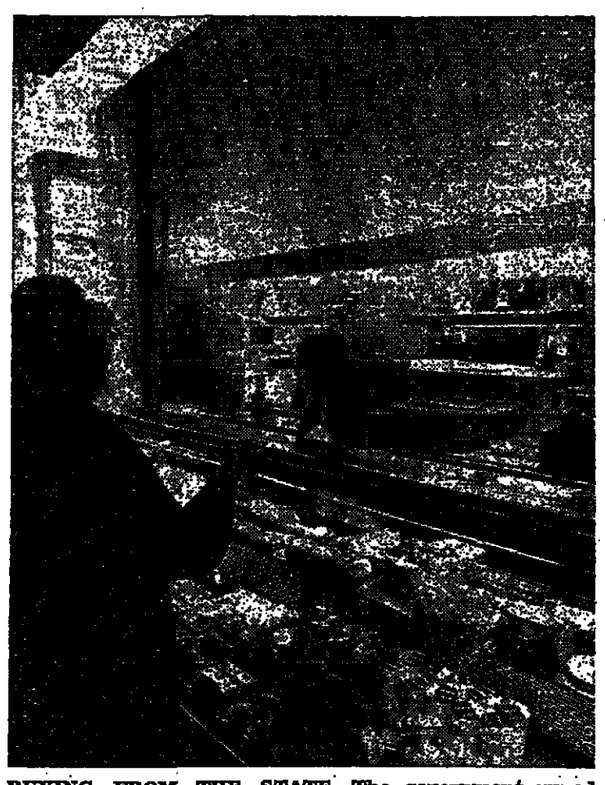
Mayor Felix Slavik, a ruddy-faced 58-year-old former municipal financial officer, runs his city on a budget of $150 million a year. Last year a small deficit, $12 million, was made up from reserves.

Although the system is largely managed by Socialists, the financial principles are fundamentally conservative. Vienna has never borrowed money to make ends meet.

About a third of revenues comes from the national government—like all mayors, Mr. Slavik thinks Vienna's share is too small—and the balance is raised by the municipal enterprises and by the imposition of a large assortment of special taxes on goods and services, including beverages and advertising.

Milan

Fiat	2,445	Montedis ...	784
Finsider ...	474	Olivetti	2,560
Generali ...	62,750	Pirelli	2,387
Italsider ...	663	SniaVisco ...	2,354
LaRinas ...	275	Terni	160



BUYING FROM THE STATE—The government-owned Wök restaurant serves good food at minimal prices.

Charge $66 Million Loss

Penn Central Trustees Sue On Ex-Officers' 'Conspiracy'

PHILADELPHIA, April 9 (AP).—Penn Central Transportation trustees alleged yesterday that two former top financial officers and a principal investment adviser organized and manipulated an unlawful conspiracy that eventually forced America's biggest railroad into reorganization.

In a complaint filed in U.S. district court, the company listed as defendants:

● David C. Bevan, fired Penn Central vice-president in charge of finance and former chairman of the board's finance committee.

● Charles J. Hodge, former partner of Francis I. du Pont, Glore Forgan, Inc., New York brokers, and principal investment adviser to Penn Central.

● William R. Gerstnecker, former Penn Central treasurer and vice-president.

The suit also named Penphil Co., a private investment firm whose secretary-treasurer is Thomas R. Bevan, a lawyer and brother of David Bevan, and the Du Pont firm itself.

Damage Listed

The suit listed monetary damage of at least $66 million as a result of the alleged conspiracy, and demanded payment for the losses suffered plus additional funds the court shall deem fit and proper.

The complaint said Mr. Bevan and Mr. Hodge were the promoters of Penphil and that the 11 other original shareholders, Mr. Gerstnecker included, had various affiliations with the defendants Penn Central or the companies in which Penphil and Penn Central invested.

It said that one of the purposes of the conspiracy, by the exploitation of Penn Central's resources, was to build Penphil into a worldwide conglomerate by making Penphil the recipient of "all of the advantages, gains, benefits, profits, and unjust enrichment which were intended to result from the conspiracy..."

As a result of the conspiracy, Penphil stockholders realized a 600 percent profit on their investment in less than eight years, it said.

The suit flatly blamed Mr. Bevan, as the railroad's chief financial architect, for counseling directors to make substantial investments into non-railroad ventures.

It said Mr. Hodge, too, had a big part in urging diversification which deprived the railroad of large amounts of cash, compelling it to compete for bank credit with the same companies in which it had invested.

The suit said that before the alleged conspiracy, while it was investing solely in railroad-related activities, Penn Central's investments were profitable.

U.S. Rejects Trade Aid

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. Tariff Commission in two decisions today turned down trade assistance funds to workers at a Tennessee chemical fiber plant and a New Jersey steel factory.

U.S. Prices Rise On Small-Volume Steel Products

PITTSBURGH, April 9 (UPI).—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. increased prices by $18 a ton yesterday on cold finished bar products.

The increase, effective April 26, was approximately 6.5 percent and was in line with increases announced previously by other producers.

It was reported that in the past two weeks makers of silicon electrical steels, used in the manufacture of electrical distribution equipment, raised prices an average 6 percent without making any public announcement.

Armco Steel Corp. initiated the increase and was followed by U.S. Steel, Allegheny Ludlum and Republic.

It marked the second time within a month that steelmakers increased prices on relatively-small-volume products without a public announcement. In March, U.S. Steel raised prices for alloy plates and several other firms followed its lead.

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(w) A.G.P Fund	$12.20
(i) AGSI-Fund	$4.70
(d) A.I.I. Growth Fund	SF28.84
(w) Alexander Fund	$9.73
(w) All-Seas Fund S.A.	$10.80
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd.	$9.47
(w) Am. Inc. Prop. B.&S.	$2.96
(i) Amitalia Fund	$9.15
(w) Ampro Fund	$11.47
(w) Anchor Australian Fd.	$2.75
(w) Anchor Australian Tr.	Pence74
(w) Anchor Unit Trust	Pence61
(w) Anchor Unit Trust B.	Pence43*
(w) Anchor Wall St. Fd.	$4.86
(w) Apollo Fd. Issue Pr.	$29.49
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$13.47
(w) Arles Fund N.V.	$33.69
(i) Atlantic Exempt Fd.	Pence65.3
(w) Atl. Flexible Trust	$10.79
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$7.92
(w) Austr'n Selection Fd.	$7.72
(w) Brownimvest	$23.37
(w) Bultrees Int'l Dev. Fd.	$0.73+
(i) Cameta Fund N.V.	$10.06
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$14.44
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd.	Can.$4.72
CAPITAL GROWTH:	
— (d) Cap Growth Fd.	$4.37
— (d) Cap. Gr.R'l Est. Fd.	$11.33
— (d) Sec. Balsam. Inv.Tr.	Bah.66.55
(w) Capital International	$11.43
(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.80
(d) Caribico N.V "C" Sh	$103.70
(d) Caribico/warrant "B"	$70.72
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,044.06
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs	$9.54
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs	$10.90
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.77
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C S Fonds-Bonds	SF104.25
— (d) C S Fonds-Int'l	SF105.25
CREDIT SUISSE: SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF162.75
— (d) Intervalor	$106.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF230.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$8.38
(w) D.G.G.	$82.44
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$9.53
(d) Delta Multi'und	$10.09
(w) Dreyfus Interct. Inv.Fd	$13.18
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$11.90
(w) E.M.I.P S.A.	$9.91
(w) Equitalia S.A.	$9.15
(w) Euro-America Fund	$7.00
(d) Eurunion	$36.60
(d) Exec. Fund Canada	$6.25
(d) Exec. Growth Fund	$6.49
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$13.30
(i) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$8.27
(d) Fiducem	BF1.336
(d) Finance Union	$10.68
FINANCIERS INT'L:	
— (d) Am. Fac. Ent. Fd.	$10.00
— (i) I.F.M.A.	$10.00
(d) Fine Art Fund Inc.	$4.93
(w) First Amer. Investment	$11.91
(w) First/Fund	$12.37+
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$9.73
— (w) Int'l Min. &Per.Fd.	$10.38
— (i) Austi.Ld. & Prop.Fd.	Bah.$8.57
(d) First Nt'l City Fd.	$24.00
(w) First Security Cap. Fd	$101.83
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$78.75
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$12.34
(w) Fleschner Becker Fd.	$31.39
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,555
(i) Foreign Exchange Fd.	$10.05
(w) Forest Growth Fd. S.A.	$948.04
(w) Forest Income Fd. S.A.	$935.72
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF140.09
(w) Fortune Fund	$3.41
(d) Frontier Growth Fund	$8.09
(w) Frontier Trust	$11.46
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US)	$3.63
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling	Aus.$4.87
— (w) Real Estate Fund	Aus.$6.94
(d) Geneva P&T NAV	$5.36
(d) Geneva P&TDist.Reinv.	$6.20
GRAMCO FUNDS:	
— (i) USIF Real Estate	$7.65**
— (i) US/Italia (50-50)	$5.18**
(d) Growth Equity Fund	Can.$5.98
(r) Growth International	$8.89
(w) GrandianGrwthFd.Int'l	$6.44
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$6.52
(w) Hansemann Holdgs.NV	$9,758
(w) Hedged Investors	$13,046
(i) H.O.T Hobet	$24.79
ICO GROUP FUNDS:	
— (w) Int. Commod. Inv.	$5.06
— (w) West Australian Mn.	$15.91
— (w) International Bank	$10.13
(d) ICOFUND	$9.61
ICT FUNDS:	
— (d) The Dollar Fund	$10.92
— (d) Realstock	$10.27
— (d) Fund of New York	$9.42
— (d) Fund of Nations	$10.38
(w) INGROW	$23.34
INVESTMENT PARTNERS:	
— (d) Am Dynamics F.	$10.50
— (d) Neckermann Fund	DM23.70
— (d) Nippon Dynamic Fd.	$8.49
I.O.S FUNDS:	
— (d) Commonwealth Int'l	Can.$13.53
— (d) Commonw.Leverage	Can.$5.84
— (d) IOS International	Can.$5.97
— (d) Foncitalia	$10.73
— (d) Fund of Funds	$8.57*
— (d) POF Sterling	£1.69
— (d) I.I.T.	$7.24
— (d) Investors Funds	DM18.96
— (d) IOS Growth Fund.	$8.07*
— (d) IOS Regent Fund.	$9.01
— (d) IOS Venture	Can.$2.95
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l)	$8.46
— (d) Australian POF	Aus.$8.67
(d) Interfix	$102.02
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.84
(d) Interitalia	Lire7,685
(w) Intermarket Fund I.	$116.70
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$940.00
(w) Int'l R'l Estate Inv.Fd	$22.25
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd	DM1,174.14
(i) Investpool Can Realty	Can.$10.91
(d) Italamerica S A Fu.	$9.85
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$8.91
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$9.90
(d) Japan Selection Fund.	$33.03
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1.887
(w) Keyes R'l Estate Fund	$5.47
(w) Keyfund	$9.95
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd.	$11.45
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd.	$10.84
(w) Lake Shore Fund	$81.85
(i) Leverage Cap. Holdings	$18.35
(w) Luxfund	$21.24
(d) M. & G. Inland Fund	Pence67.3*
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund	$9.77
(d) Mercury AssociatesS.A.	$96.44
(w) Mutual Fds of Am. Ltd.	$19.11
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$7.98
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$11.10
(w) New World R'l Estate	$10.91
(i) N.A.M.F.	$89.92
(i) Nippon Fund	$18.36
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund.	$8.61
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fund	$24.38
(r) Olympic Cap.Fd.Inc.	$3.13
(w) Pacific Inv Fund	$5.00
(w) Pacific Seabord Fd.	$21.18
(d) Pan Am REEP Fund.	$11.70
(w) Prime Americas Fund	$10.00
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	$17.74
(d) Rebco I	$36.52
(d) Rebco II	$26.51
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,402
(w) Resort Fund	$10.39
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$10.81
SAFE GROUP:	
— (c) Safe Fund	$13.45
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.81
— (d) Global Fund	$7.38
— (d) Cosmopolitan Fund	$7.63
(w) S&P Dollar Fund	£4.78
(w) S&P Hampstead Co.	£3.51
(w) S&P Jardine Jap. Fd.	$11.39
(i) S&P Monitor Co.	£3.70
(w) S&P Sterling Fund	£3.74
(i) Security Growth Fund	$13.08
(d) Selective Am. R'ty Fd	$10.63
(d) Selective Capital Fund	$7.71
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$9.42
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$10.30
SHARE MANAGEMENT:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fd.	$10.88
— (d) Share Realty NV	$10.82
— (w) Shareholders Excal	$10.37
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.62
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.79
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (w) Boston Int. Secur.	$10.26
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.53
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.96
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd	$13.49
— (d) Invest Selection Fd	$3.53
(d) Sogelux Capital Fund	LF706
(i) So African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.6378
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd	$14.13
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd	$236.14
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(r) Suez Amer. Risk Capital	$19.62
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(r) Talent Global Fund	$11.18
(w) Target Offshore	Pence74
(i) Terrafund Limited	$5.15
(i) The Commodity Fund	$6.03
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(r) United Can. Inv. Fd.	$4.66
USI GROUP:	
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(w) Univers Bk Stock Fd.	$17.14
(d) Victory Fund S.A.	$10.12
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$9.22
(w) West Hedge Fd Cl A	$4.965
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$729.50
(w) World Insur Stock Fd	$14.79
(w) World R'l Est.Stock Fd	$14.93
(w) Worldwide Securities	$43.26
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,230
(w) Zodiac Canmod Fund	$8.46
(w) Zodiac Fund	$8.03

DM—Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-dividend; i — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs + — Offer price; a — Asked
**For the time being no new sales or redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for these funds.

Lear Chides Nixon on Case Of Clean Car

RENO, Nevada, April 9 (AP-DJ).—In a letter sent to President Nixon today, William P. Lear accuses the federal government of ignoring his project to develop a pollution-free automobile engine.

Mr. Lear, 69, said his vapor turbine engine, a complex steam system, is "at the point where success is imminent" after three years of work and $8 million of his personal funds.

"I would consider the money well spent if now, with the cooperation of the government, we could move ahead quickly and produce meaningful quantities of hardware. Instead, our considerable bank of research knowledge has been almost totally ignored by the government agencies charged with administering the Clean Air Act," he wrote.

Mr. Lear, developer of the Lear jet plane, said the engine could be ready for testing by June.

The engine should do as well or better than the internal combustion engine both on the highway and on a cost basis while eliminating smog-producing exhaust, said Mr. Lear.



United Press International.

MAN AND MACHINE—William P. Lear shows off the steam turbine he hopes will revolutionize Detroit.

Out-of-Work Millionaire Challenges Detroit

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK (NYT).—Three years ago, William Powell Lear was an out-of-work multimillionaire inventor. He was recovering from a near-fatal illness that had him contemplating suicide. Characteristically, he knew of only one way out of his situation, and that was hard-driving work. And he had an idea: Why not try to revolutionize the whole U.S. automobile industry?

Only he would dare. Similar challenges to the aviation and electronics industries had led to such Lear successes as the first car radio, the first autopilot for jet airplanes, the eight-track stereo cartridge, and the popular Lear businessman's jet airplane.

Even so, the auto industry laughed at him when he sat down to tinker with steam automobile engines. Pollution or no pollution, they were supposedly museum pieces, impractical and uneconomical. But Bill Lear thinks he will have the last laugh.

In a Leather Hatbox

In recent months, the stocky man with a florid face, a taste for the good life and a salesman's nonstop pitch, has moved about the country carrying in a leather hatbox a vapor turbine engine that he says should be the automobile engine of the future.

The heart of Mr. Lear's steam system is a 23-pound, eight-inch-wide and eight-inch-long turbine that has only one moving part and generates 300 horsepower of low-pollution energy. He says that it would easily meet the emission limitations set by the federal government for 1975.

His turbine, Mr. Lear says, makes it possible to reduce the size of the entire steam system so that it could be contained under the hood of an ordinary sedan. It also burns fuel efficiently and has good acceleration, Mr. Lear adds.

One important "breakthrough" was the discovery of a fluid that could be mixed with water to produce the vapor in an efficient way. After analyzing and rejecting 102 chemical compounds, Mr. Lear and his engineers finally discovered one that met the requirements—nonflammable, nontoxic, noncorrosive, a very low freezing point (about 80 degrees below zero Fahrenheit) and a good generator of steam. The compound, a form of fluorinated hydrocarbon, is a secret formula that goes by the name of Learium.

In the Lear engine, the burning of a fuel, usually kerosene, heats the fluid in a small boiler until it becomes a vapor. The vapor is used to drive a turbine, which moves the wheels of the car. The vapor is then recaptured, condensed to a liquid again, then reheated and used again in a continuous cycle.

At only a little over 100,000 horsepower, Mr. Lear says, the engine will accelerate a 4,000-pound car from a standstill to 60 miles an hour in 10 seconds.

Over Nightly Bourbon

This challenge to Detroit is coming out of an abandoned Air Force base north of Reno, Nevada.

Mr. Lear has complete confidence that he will be able to shake up Detroit with his vapor turbine. He says that his engineers still have a few problems with developing maximum efficiency at slow speeds, in fuel economy and in the simple business of turning the system on and off.

Some of the problems "require a little ingenuity, but they are all within the capability of present state-of-the-art technology," Mr. Lear says.

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BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 10-11, 1971

U.S. Promise on Airbus Rumored

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP-DJ). ...sident Nixon may have pledged ...Britain that Lockheed Aircraft ...p. would continue in business ...ing the life of its L-1011 ...Star airbus project.

...Britain has asked for such an ...urance before committing it- ...f to a major investment in ... Rolls-Royce RB-211 engine ...t is to power Lockheed's wide- ...ied aircraft.

The report of a presidential as- ...ance, however, could not be ...firmed. It was circulated as ...kheed briefed the bankers yes- ...day on a provisional engine ...eement with the British gov- ...ment.

...According to one aircraft indus- ... executive close to the Tri-Star project, Treasury Secretary John Connally was instrumental in assuring the British that Lockheed would not collapse before the TriStar enterprise could reach fruition.

British Request

It had long been known that the British wanted some form of guarantee. Under their original proposal of early last month, the British said they would spend up to $144 million for continued development work on the RB-211. But they insisted that Lockheed guarantee to repay whatever the British invested should the U.S. airframe producer decide to kill the project.

Lockheed countered that it could not extend any such guarantee and this raised the prospect that the administration might be called on to assure that the U.K. investment would not be lost if the Lockheed project fell through.

According to the industry executive, Mr. Connally presented the U.K. case to the President at San Clemente, Calif., on April 1. The sources said that Mr. Nixon agreed.

No Announcement

On that date, however, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said only that Mr. Connally had given the President a "progress report" and that there was "nothing to announce."

It was not immediately clear what form the guarantee might take. Some Washington sources noted that a personal assurance from the President might not be enough for British bargainers since Mr. Nixon must seek re-election next year. These sources suggested that the British might insist on a formal U.S. guarantee, but they noted this probably would require congressional approval.

The aircraft industry source said the conditional Lockheed-British accord provided for a "floating" price for the engine that would raise the cost of each RB-211 between $250,000 and $330,000. The previous price had been estimated at $850,000.

TriStar Costs

The higher engine price would add $750,000 to $1 million to the cost of each TriStar, previously priced at about $15 million. The higher cost of necessary spare engines would add still more.

In its sessions with airlines, Lockheed presumably has been telling its prospective customers they will have to share some or all of this added cost.

The airline executive said he understood that the Lockheed-British agreement would call for TriStar purchases by British European Airways, which has not as yet indicated whether it will buy the plane. The executive declined to say how many planes BEA might acquire.

...tate's Control Is Conceded by Montedison Stockholders

By Barth Healey

...MILAN, April 9 (AP-DJ).—In...idual shareholders of Monte...ini Edison have in effect con...ded management control to the ...te.

...Luigi Madia, board member and ...ef spokesman for the 300,000 ...ividual shareholders, said "we ...n't any longer intent on win...g this battle [for control of ...agement], but on protecting ...h shareholders and consumers ...m the evil effects of state ...trol."

...Mr. Madia disclosed in an in...view that Montedison sales last ...r rose about 5 percent from ...2.65 billion of 1969. He said ...re was no profit, and perhaps ...ss, for the parent company, ...hich earned $66.2 million in ...69.

Dividend in Question

...A dividend could thus be paid ...ly by using reserves, Mr. Madia ...d. "This is what reserves are ...," he added, but he said that ...e current management, direct... by the state, is hesitating. ...mpany reserves in 1969 were ...billion lire ($96 million).

...Mr. Madia disclosed the voting ...rength of all parties at the last ...areholders' meeting in April ...70.

...Of the 749 million shares out...nding, 80 million, or 10.7 per...nt, were voted by a consortium ... percent held by the govern...nt through Istituto per la ...struzione Industriale (IRI) ... Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi ...ENI). Another 49 percent is held ... a group of major industries, ...luding Fiat, Pirelli and Bas...i, and 2 percent by IRI-owned ...idiaries.

...RI and ENI also voted 80 mil...n shares, or 10.7 percent, on ...res held outside this con...tium.

Shareholder Group

...formal group of individual ...areholders, led by Mr. Madia ...d others, voted 107 million ...res, or 14.4 percent. Unaf...ated individual shareholders ...ounted for about 65 million ...res, or 8.7 percent. They voted ...h the organized shareholders, ...he majority of shares, 417 mil...n, or 55.5 percent, were voted ... wide range of banks. Chief among them were IRI-owned Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro and Cassa di Risparmio, which, Mr. Madia said, always vote in a block for the consortium.

Anti-Trust Aspects

Mr. Madia explained that the role of the individual shareholders must be to fight what might be considered the anti-trust implications of state control. There is no anti-trust law in Italy.

He cited two examples: Montedison, a major petroleum user, buys its supplies from ENI or through ENI-arranged contracts, raising the question of who would suffer from price policies should the interests of the two conflict.

Secondly, Mr. Madia charged, ENI will have the right to use scientific techniques developed by Montedison, the cost of which would reduce funds available for Montedison reserves and dividend payments, to the detriment of the shareholders.

He also decried the fact that the affairs of neither IRI nor ENI are subject to public review.

U.S. Ruling on Import Relief For Shoe Industry Delayed

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP-DJ).—President Nixon postponed yesterday a decision on government action to relieve shoe import problems.

But U.S. officials said that the question of import quotas, higher tariffs or other U.S. import restrictions on footwear will come up again later this year.

The White House announced Mr. Nixon was putting off action on possible import restrictions, affecting leather shoe imports from Italy, Spain, Japan and other nations until David Kennedy visits Europe, the Far East and parts of Latin America to discuss outstanding trade problems.

Mr. Kennedy, the former Treasury Secretary, holds the rank of special ambassador for international economic affairs.

Peter G. Peterson, the President's assistant for international economic matters, indicated that Mr. Kennedy would try to persuade major U.S. trade partners to liberalize their policies in such products as shoes, textiles, citrus, grains, tobacco and poultry.

As for shoes, Mr. Peterson said, the President has put off any decision on a request by the U.S. industry for higher tariffs, pending a report from Mr. Kennedy on his talks abroad.

The Tariff Commission referred the matter to Mr. Nixon after splitting 3-3 on the request from the industry, which says it is being hurt by imports of leather shoes from Italy and Spain and plastic shoes from the Far East.

While Mr. Peterson declined to say so, it is believed that in Hong Kong, Korea and Taiwan, Mr. Kennedy will explore the possibility of voluntary restraints on exports of those countries' textiles.

Mr. Peterson indicated that Mr. Kennedy would also visit Japan, which has offered to limit its textile exports to the United States. Mr. Nixon rejected the Japanese offer and called on Congress to impose mandatory quotas on textile imports.

Italy's Zanussi Gets $80 Million Bank Loan

PORDENONE, Italy, April 9 (AP-DJ). — Industrie Zanussi SpA, an appliance company, said today it has been granted a 50 billion lire ($80 million) loan by a group of Italian banks led by Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI), a state concern. The interest rate was not announced.

Zanussi also said it had asked for official quotation of its shares on the Milan stock exchange.



Associated Press.

NIXON'S WISE MEN—Council of Economic Advisers chief Paul W. McCracken, center, is rumored on his way out. The CEA's Herbert Stein, left, is favored by some as his successor. Hendrik S. Houthakker, right, leaves by September.

McCracken Considers Leaving the CEA

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP). —Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, is considering resigning and returning to his economics professorship at the University of Michigan this fall, it was learned yesterday.

Mr. McCracken has not yet made a decision, and is not being pressured by the White House to quit.

[Today, the White House denied that Mr. McCracken planned to quit. Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said he had discussed the matter with both Mr. McCracken and President Nixon. He said the President has "the fullest confidence" in Mr. McCracken, and the the CEA chief told him he has no plans to leave.]

But the 55-year-old Nixon adviser is getting increasing heat from the university to return to Ann Arbor, where he holds one of nine distinguished professorships.

If Mr. McCracken should leave the council, presumably about mid-summer, two CEA jobs will need to be filled at the same time, inasmuch as Hendrik S. Houthakker is already committed to return to Harvard University for the September term.

The remaining member of the current three-man council, Herbert Stein, is thought to have the inside track for Mr. McCracken's job, although a high Washington official said last night that this was not definite.

Mr. McCracken, who also served on the Eisenhower CEA, originally had hoped to resume teaching in September, 1970.

Recently, the CEA has had to share its economic advisory role with others in the White House. Office of Management and Budget Director George Shultz has played an increasingly prominent role in economic and fiscal affairs. Some observers have also suggested that the appointment of Peter G. Peterson as a presidential assistant for international economic policy has somewhat diluted Mr. McCracken's role.

As an institution, the CEA also has taken most of the partisan heat from critics who charge that administration economic policy has solved neither of the two big problems confronting the nation —unemployment and inflation.

Mr. McCracken has been closely associated with the administration's original policy of "gradualism"—the so-called "game plan" that was to have steadily dampened inflationary pressures without creating a recession.

He and other CEA members have readily admitted that the extent and the magnitude of the inflationary boom was underestimated at the start, and that many of the results have been disappointing.

In the past few months, Mr. McCracken has been pressing for an easier monetary supply—but arguing with others within the White House who wished to focus all attention on a single factor, the growth of the money supply.

During formulation of the 1971 economic report, private disagreements with Mr. Shultz on the degree of monetary ease that would be needed to achieve the administration's goal of a $1,065 billion gross national product came to the surface.

Mr. McCracken is generally considered to be a moderate among economists, with a leaning he once described as "Friedmanesque." Mr. Stein is thought to have even more definite tendencies in the Friedman direction. In recent months, he has come to be one of the most vigorous and outspoken defenders of administration economic policy.

Slim Pickings at Strike-Hit GM; Chairman's Pay Cut Is $405,000

DETROIT, April 9 (AP-DJ).—James M. Roche, chairman of General Motors, took a $405,000 pay cut in 1970 when the bonus was eliminated for top executives of the world's largest auto maker.

With the bonus dropped primarily because of profit losses during a 67-day United Auto Workers strike, Mr. Roche received just his salary, $250,000, a GM proxy statement shows.

Henry Ford 2d, chairman of Ford Motor, had it a bit better. He received $240,000 in salary and $260,000 in bonuses in 1970, still a drop of $15,000 from his total 1969 pay.

Mr. Ford also received about $2.5 million in dividends from his 1.1 million shares of stock in the second largest U.S. auto maker.

GM president Edward N. Vole received a salary of $225,000, down from $592,500 in salary and bonuses in 1969.

First-Quarter Profit Gains Shown by New York Banks

NEW YORK, April 9.—Two of this city's major banks reported yesterday that profits were up in the first 1971 quarter.

Bankers Trust New York Corp., holding company for Bankers Trust, showed a 9 percent quarterly gain, to $14.59 million, $1.41 a share, from $13.39 million, $1.30 a share, in the 1970 period.

After inclusion of results from securities transactions, the net gain was 9.7 percent to $15.12 million, $1.47 a share, from $13.78 million, $1.24 a share. Assets rose 3 percent to $10.13 billion from $9.84 billion.

At Marine Midland, the quarter saw a 34 percent jump in earnings, to $4.4 million, $1.81 a share, from $3.39 million, $1.37 a share.

After securities transactions, the net gain was 60 percent, to $5.3 million, $2.18 a share, from $3.31 million, $1.38 a share. Deposits were up 15.6 percent at $3.19 billion, compared with $2.76 billion a year earlier.

Mellon Reports

PITTSBURGH, April 9 (Reuters).—Mellon National Bank and Trust Co. reported yesterday a 4 percent earnings gain on a 9.5 percent rise in assets.

First-quarter profits totaled $12.81 million, $1.28 a share, up from $12.3 million, $1.23 a share, in the year-earlier period. Assets rose to $5.76 billion from $5.27 billion.

After securities transactions, the net increase was 3.6 percent, to $12.84 million, $1.28 a share, from $12.4 million, $1.24 a share.

Fibreboard Corp.

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	40.9	41.09
Profits (millions)	0.4	0.53
Per Share	0.13	0.17

Keebler Co.

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	42.76	39.4
Profits (millions)	0.61	0.47
Per Share	0.67	0.51

Owens Corning Fiberglass

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	116.95	116.4
Profits (millions)	3.38	5.34
Per Share	0.23	0.37

Short-Term Rate Gains Pose Prime Rate Puzzle

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP-DJ).—Increases in short-term U.S. interest rates continued yesterday, a move some money specialists say could prepare the way for a rise in the banking industry's prime lending rate.

At least one key rate is almost certain to be affected by the recent upward move, the fee the Federal Reserve charges on loans to securities dealers for financing inventories of short-term instruments, such as Treasury bills.

All this has the tacit approval of the Fed in that rate increases in the short-term area help relieve the heavy flow of interest-sensitive U.S. funds to foreign central banks, notably the West German Bundesbank.

Fed holdings of securities in custody for foreign official institutions rose about $822 million in the week ended Wednesday, to a total $16 billion, up $9.75 billion from a year earlier.

Analysts explain that, partly to prevent burdening U.S. international reserves, foreign central banks have placed the funds with the Fed for investment in the United States.

The higher U.S. money market rates, specialists say, also will help the Fed more closely meet its goals for an orderly growth in the U.S. money supply. They note that the money supply has risen at an annual rate of more than 7 1/2 percent since the beginning of 1971, well above the Fed's 6 percent target rate for the period.

The Fed implements its monetary policy chiefly through buying or selling government securities on the open market. It is in this process that the central bank most affects interest rates. One of the key indicators is the rate on federal funds—uncommitted reserves that banks loan each other, usually overnight.

In the past two weeks, these rates have averaged about 4 percent, well above the average 3 1/2 percent in early March. Some dealers say they believe the current Fed position is to keep such funds at 4 to 4 1/4 percent.

Other Rates Up

Other money market rates have increased. The latest 13-week Treasury bill, for instance, was quoted at 3.90 percent bid by some dealers yesterday, up from 3.82 percent Wednesday and from the average 3.703 percent set at last Monday's auction.

This rise, dealers said, almost certainly will require the Fed to raise the rate it charges dealers on inventory financing through repurchase agreements. In a repurchase agreement, the Fed buys securities from a dealer who agrees to buy them back later and pay a specified rate of interest during the period. The central bank thus temporarily injects funds into the banking system, at the same time providing dealers needed financing.

For several weeks the repurchase rate has been 3 3/4 percent. But under law, the Fed cannot charge less than the average rate set on the 13-week Treasury bill at the most recent auction.

A significant increase in the banks' costs for funds could force them to boost the rate they charge customers. The prime rate currently is 5 1/4 percent, having gone through ten successive reductions from a record 8 1/2 percent in March, 1970.

Just what happens to the prime rate will depend to a great extent on whether loan demand at banks picks up. For much of last year, loan demand was sluggish at best.

And in the first 1971 quarter, commercial and industrial loans at leading New York banks and their affiliates fell $666 million, in contrast to a $67 million gain in the like 1970 period. But the banking industry currently is entering a season when loan demand normally rises, and the outlook for a prime rate cut will depend heavily on how "normal" demand factors become.

Easter Holidays Close Markets

Stock and commodity markets in the United States, Canada, Britain and most of Europe were closed April 9 for Good Friday.

Exceptions were Italy, open Friday; the New York foreign exchange market, open Friday; and Japan, doing business as usual throughout the Easter holidays.

On Monday, U.S. and Canadian stock and financial markets will be open while British and European markets remain closed.

Italian Living Costs, Wholesale Prices Up

ROME, April 9 (AP).—The cost of living in Italy rose 4.8 percent from February, 1970, to February, 1971, the government institute of statistics said today.

The index was up 0.3 percent from January.

Wholesale prices rose 0.2 percent in February from year-earlier levels.

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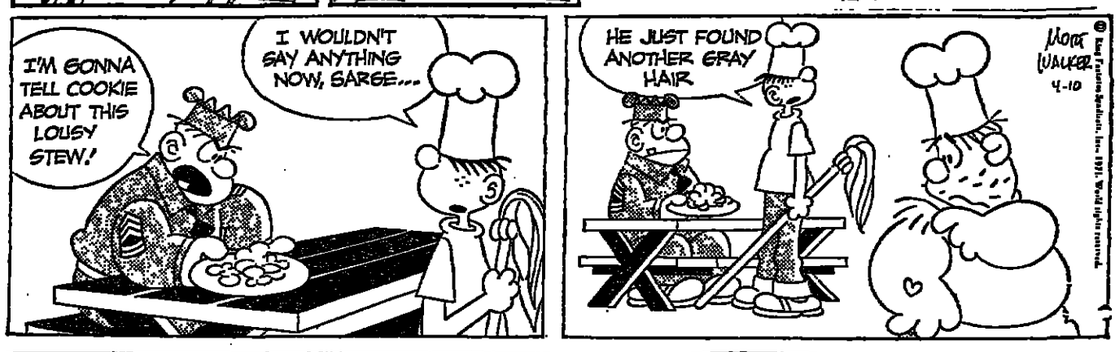
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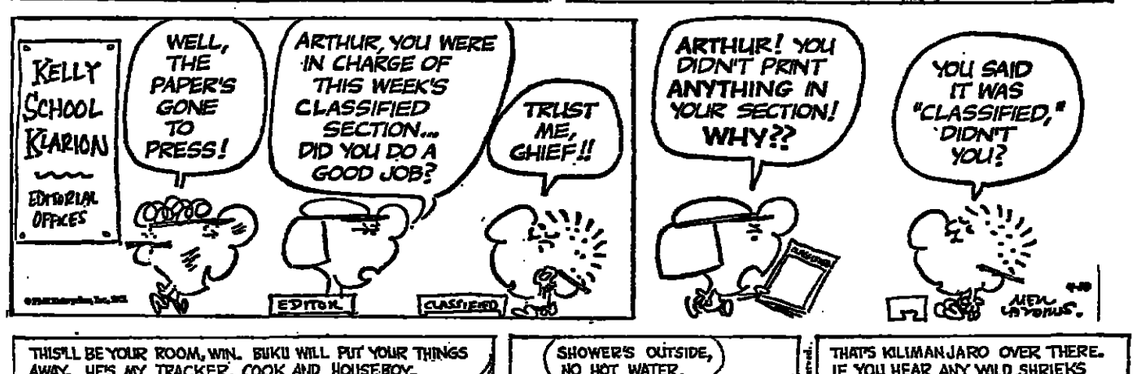
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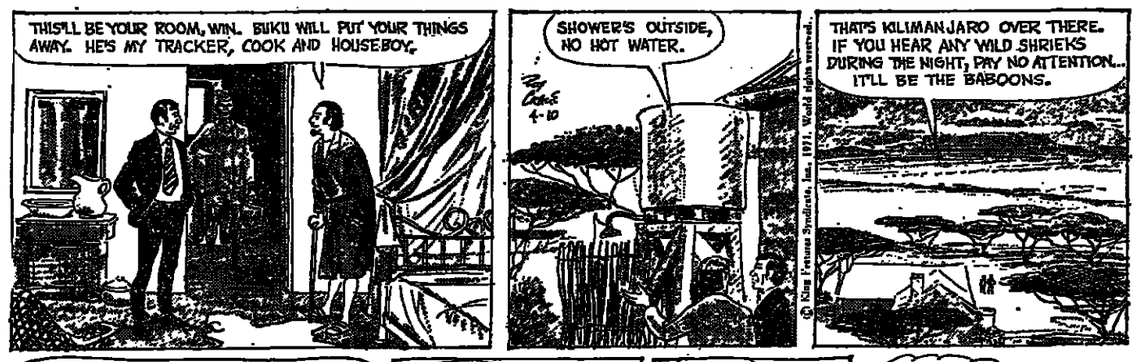
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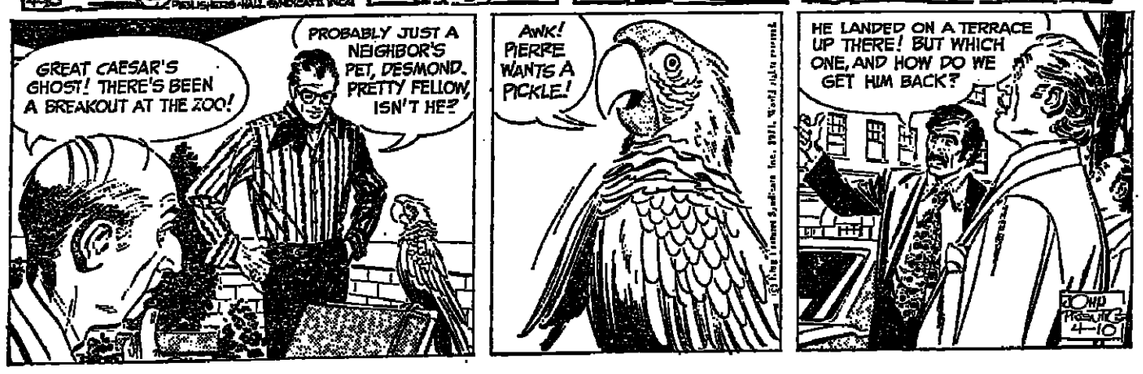
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BOOKS

THE MAKING OF ITALY, 1815-1870

By Edgar Holt. Introduction by Luigi Barzini. Atheneum, 320 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THE story of Italy is such a long one and its place in the history of the Western world so prominent that it comes as a mild surprise to note that Italian unification is only a hundred years old. That is, if one doesn't count Roman rule under the republic and the Augustan empire.

Our own independence preceded that of the Italians by a century, and we are inclined to think of ourselves as a young country. It differs from ours also in that it did not really come about as a result of a single cataclysmic action.

Edgar Holt, an English historian who has written on other aspects of Italian history, rightly notes that the struggle to make Italy a nation took more than 50 years and that in the last stages chance and foreign happenings accomplished as much as any action by the Italians themselves.

In his gracefully written and eloquent introduction, Luigi Barzini wonders whether Risorgimento, the term by which the Italian nationalistic effort is known, is really the correct one. The Italian word means revival or return. Barzini is not quite sure what those who employed the term thought they were reviving or returning to. But, he adds shrewdly, there is a core of truth to the word. For there was a nation to which every cultivated Italian felt he belonged: a Platonic Italy made up of its place in the culture of Europe, its contributions to art, its discoveries in the science of government. Rome was its capital. Each man had regional loyalties and perhaps thought of himself as Tuscan or Venetian. But this knowledge did not clash or interfere with his overriding feeling of being something more and something greater—an Italian.

The problem for the dreamers then was a practical one: how to change the political reality that existed in fact to match the ideal one that existed in the mind.

This idealistic situation had its drawbacks. For the great bulk of the people in Italy simply didn't care about the matter one way or another. Either they had no idea of what a united Italy meant or they didn't care enough about it if they did know. It is surprising how many small attempts to rise against local rule in the name of a greater Italy were aborted by the indifference of the populace: by the Neapolitans in 1860 and by the Romans a decade later, to cite two examples.

The result was that the most sensible political minds realized that no unification was possible except under the leadership and propelling power of a powerful state—Piedmont, as it turned out. The Piedmontese, in turn, realized that they could achieve nothing against the strength of Austria, which had a hammerlock on northern Italy, without the help of a powerful foreign force. It took France and Piedmont to free Italy from Austrian rule, an Austro-Prussian war to restore Venetia to Italy, and a Franco-Prussian war to bring Rome into the unified state.

The battle for unification, which so long and the political problems were so great that the questions of social change and reconstruction were passed by or neglected. Even if they had been, it is not likely that much would have been done. It is a little naive to think that Victor Emmanuel II, who became the first king of united Italy, would have approved profound changes in agrarian or property relationships or fundamentally altered the status quo. It can be safely argued that many men were no better off after unification than before it.

Nevertheless, it was a golden dream for decades and, as we can tell again from Holt's history, unification was inevitable. The road to it was winding and slow, progress difficult and sporadic, but the idea could not be destroyed. It was not always the beginning what it later became.

Vincenzo Gioberti advocated an Italy united under the Pope as the spiritual and temporal head of the nation. Mazzini, a strong republican, was willing to work with monarchists and others. He was a prophet, a goad, the immovable conscience of the Risorgimento. An exile most of his life, he was always there—a living reproach to those who wanted to give up the fight and a threat to those in office to do something about political unity and independence, if they wanted to avoid something even more dreadful.

Garibaldi with his martial exploits brought color and surprising effectiveness to Italian arms. He did much with little. Cavour was the architect, the statesman of Italian unification.

There were many others, of course, men of thought, men of action, men who wavered. Some had the future in mind; others, reigning princes usually, thought they could preserve the present by holding on to the past. What is made clear is the force of an idea whose time has come. For not all the princes and their regimes were bad or backward. The relationship of some of these rulers to the people was cordial and understanding. But they suffered the same fate as the others. The question was not whether any man was worthy, but whether the small principality had its place in the modern world. History has its motions beyond the control of men.

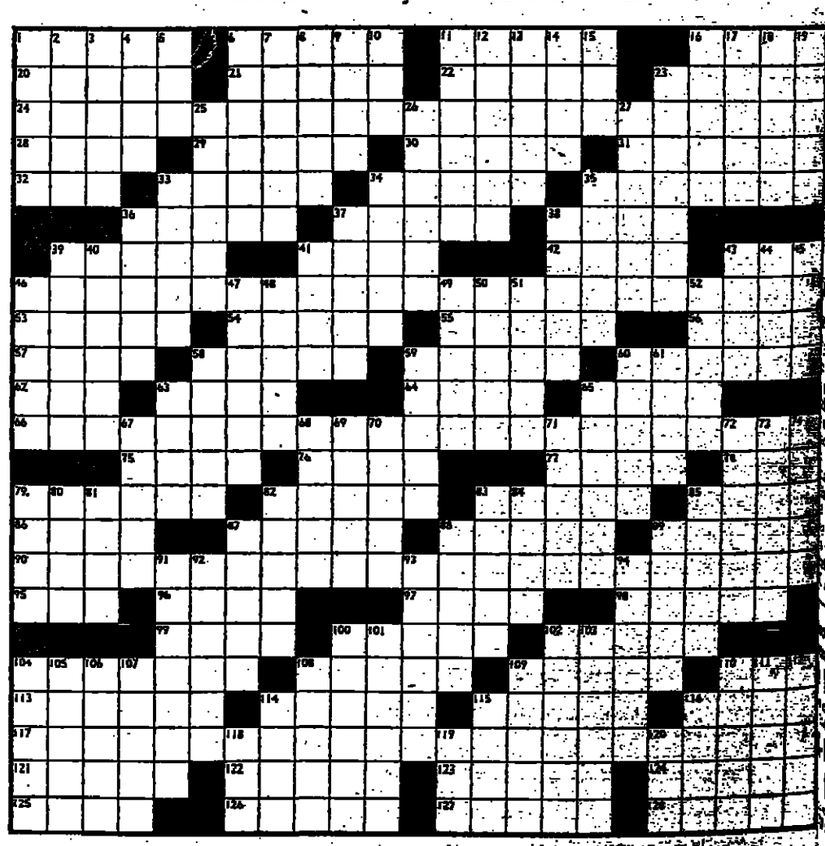
Holt has traced the Risorgimento from idea to fulfillment in a lucid, well-organized narrative that is as absorbing and colorful as an imagined tale. It is not—and he makes no claim that it is—an original work of scholarship. He has dug into the latest findings and synthesized them for us. The events may have happened a century ago. The thoughts they provoke are of our own time.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

ROUNDUP—By William Lutwiniak



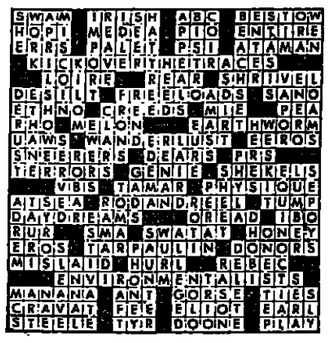
ACROSS

1 Then: Fr.
6 Tallow ingredients
11 Smash, in show biz
16 Small armadillo
20 Scuba user
21 "—— Gleaming . . ."
22 Arabian demon
23 Men of Aarhus
24 Intercepting, Western style
26 Girl-watch
29 Stew ingredient
30 —— to high heaven
31 Card game
32 These, in Paris
33 Bird cries
34 Clerical headgear
35 Most leisurely
36 I.O.U.'s
37 Young kangaroos
38 Timetable, for short
39 Area of Asia Minor
41 Beg: Scot.
42 Fork feature
43 Diminutive ending
45 Answer to a Matt Dillon query
53 Greek city
54 Literary device
55 Hangs lazily
56 —— Alto
57 Seamstress's angle
58 Ducks
59 Favorite song
60 Continues
62 The works
63 Patisserie item
64 Lyrical creation
65 Bern's river
66 Familiar ultimatum
75 Shutter's companion
76 Well-known camino
77 Common Latin verb
78 Ace
79 Scram, to Hamlet
82 Rubbish
83 Reputations
85 Uncluttered
86 Height: Prefix
87 Be eminent
88 Short-haired dog
89 Merchant guild
90 Matt, maybe
91 Indian greeting
96 ". . . won fair lady"
97 Palm leaves: Var.
98 Cognizant
99 Small bit
100 Nursery kind of arbe
102 Hebrew leader
104 Cold wing of France
108 Adorn
109 Ghastly
110 Brace
113 Dormant
114 Suspect's defense
115 Undergo chemical change
116 Popular garnish
117 Relative of "Came the dawn"
121 "Aux ——!"
122 Thermoplastic
123 C'est ——
124 Point of view
125 Snug place
126 Championship
127 Ulan ——
128 Vestibule

DOWN

1 Kind of committee
2 City of Belgium
3 Some stadiums
4 Counsel, of yore
5 Hindu title
6 Document seal
7 Frees
8 Mores
9 "—— there were none"
10 Educational inst.
11 Football score
12 Bids
13 Marsh bird
14 Carson et al.
15 Cooperstown name
16 Custard apple
17 Lake of Finland
18 Outplays
19 Resource
23 Cryptography man
25 Not at all
26 Prized pearl
27 Last Chance Gulch, today
33 Defrosts
34 Eel
35 Removes cream
36 Mex. avocados
37 —— Hopkins
38 Fashion
39 Cause quivers
40 Wine and dine
41 Fur away
43 Addams
44 French composer
45 N. C. college
46 Cigars et cigarettes
47 Rain cloud
48 Pick up the tab
49 Concede
50 Name-giver of a weekday
51 Out on ——
52 Expedite
58 French river
59 City on the Oder
60 Unit of magnetism
61 Czar's river
63 Kind of gun
65 Allege
67 Withdrawn
68 European iris
69 Stratagem
70 Not live
72 Red Sea country
73 Kitchen meat
75 Warm-sea fish
76 —— home (rest)
79 City of England
80 Little Rin
81 Flourished
84 Heat unit
92 "There's ——" (Impossible)
94 W. W. II coalition
95 V.I.P., of India
97 Baseball feat
98 Conformed, with "to"
101 Mickey once
102 Angel
103 Of modern Greece
104 Native salt
106 Of an allied group
107 Polished
109 Spanish numeral
110 Terephthalic
111 French family members

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



Coody 2d After Two Rounds

January Takes Masters' Lead by 1

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 9 (AP). ...on January, a slow-moving ...an, fired a three-under-par 69 ...ambled into the second-...nd lead in the 35th Masters ...championship today.

January, 15 years on the pro ..., had a 36-hole total of 138, ... under par on the demanding ...80-yard Augusta National Golf ...b Course.

The former PGA champion had ... one-stroke lead over Charles ...ody, a fellow Texan who held ... first-round lead, and Bob ...rphy. Coody had to rally ...ongly to salvage a 73 for 139. ...rphy added a 70 today to an ...ening-round 69.

...om Weiskopf was another ...oke back at 140 after a sec-...-round 69.

...ack Nicklaus, who was favor-...to add this title to the PGA which he won earlier this year, had a 71 today for a 141 total. Going on to the 14th hole, Nicklaus was at three-under for the day, but took consecutive bogeys on the 14th and 15th holes.

Littler Trails by 2

Also at 141 were Gene Littler, who lost to Billy Casper in a playoff for this title a year ago, Dale Douglass, and Hale Irwin, who had a 72 today. Littler shot 69 and Douglass 71.

Arnold Palmer trailed by seven after firing a 72 for 145 and last year's U.S. Open titleholder, Tony Jacklin of Scotland, soared to 76 for 149.

January hit 16 greens but still described the Augusta course "as harder than hell to play." Murphy could have caught him, except that he ended up using a wrong club on the 16th hole and wound up with a double bogey six on it.

Coody, the first-round leader with a brilliant 66, was on the brink of disaster—four strokes over par at one point on the warm, sunny day—before he pulled his sagging game back together on the tough finishing holes.

"I played very poorly," Coody said. "I'm very fortunate to get out with a 73. It was a very erratic round."

That statement couldn't be challenged. He had four bogeys, a double-bogey five on the sixth hole and five birdies.

Coody opened as if he planned to run away with the tournament, taking a birdie four with a seven-foot putt on the second hole.

But he bogeyed the fourth from a trap, was short of the green and bogeyed the next, then missed the green and three-putted the next for a double bogey.

He matched a birdie on the seventh hole with a bogey on the ninth, then bogeyed the 12th from a trap.

That put him four over for the day.

"I told myself I'd better regroup or there was no telling what I'd shoot. I told myself there was plenty of time to get back in this ball game," Coody said.

Nicklaus, trying this year to become the first golfer to win a single-year grand slam, said he was "disappointed" with his play.

"I've got to knock a couple of putts in," Nicklaus said.

He said he missed numerous chances to take the lead.

"I had a chance to bust it wide open at the seventh and eighth and the 14th and 15th were ridiculous," Nicklaus said.

Nicklaus missed short birdie putts on both the seventh and eighth holes and was one over par on the 14th and 15th.

At 142 were Australia's Bruce Devlin and Bobby Mitchell, who both had 70s today.

Gary Player shot his second straight 72 for a 144.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Charles Coody	34-32—66
Ray Floyd	34-35—69
Hale Irwin	35-34—69
Don January	35-34—69
Bob Lunn	35-34—69
Bob Murphy	35-34—69
Dale Douglass	36-34—70
Jack Nicklaus	34-36—70
Art Wall	35-36—71
Tom Weiskopf	38-33—71
Bert Yancey	33-38—71
Billy Casper	36-36—72
Bruce Devlin	34-38—72
Gibby Gilbert	36-36—72
Harold Henning	38-34—72
Gene Littler	35-37—72
John Miller	35-37—72
Bobby Mitchell	37-35—72
Peter Oosterhuis	35-37—72
Gary Player	34-38—72
Dan Sikes	37-35—72
Ken Still	37-35—72
Dave Stockton	36-36—72
George Archer	34-39—73
Bruce Crampton	36-37—73
Al Geiberger	39-34—73
Bert Greene	35-38—73
Tony Jacklin	35-38—73
Howie Johnson	36-37—73
a-Steve Melnyk	37-36—73
Arnold Palmer	36-37—73
Chi Chi Rodriguez	35-38—73
a-Lanny Wadkins	35-38—73
Larry Ziegler	37-36—73
Frank Beard	35-39—74
a-Charles Coe	37-37—74
a-Vinnie Giles	39-35—74
Dave Hill	34-40—74

a-Amateur.



United Press International

PUTTING PAINS—Bob Murphy suffers after missing birdie putt on 16th hole during opening round of Masters.

Mays Homer, 5 RBI Not Enough

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 9 (AP).—Willie Mays of San Francisco hit a grand slam last night for his third home run in three games this season but it wasn't enough as San Diego rallied for three runs in the ninth inning to beat the Giants, 7-6.

Nate Colbert's sacrifice fly capped the rally that overcame Cincy's five runs batted in—via single and his eighth career grand slam. The slam came in the seventh inning and put the Padres ahead, 6-4.

Mays now has 631 home runs in the majors.

Singles by Don Mason, Dave Campbell, Larry Stahl and Clarence Gaston off reliever Don Mahon tied the game, setting the stage for Colbert's game-winning fly to Mays in center field.

Mays had singled in Bobby Bonds, who opened the first inning with a double. In the three-game series here, Mays had six hits in 14 at-bats and drove in seven runs.

Astros 7, Cubs 3

Jack Hiatt drove in Houston's first two runs with a pair of doubles and Jack Billingham ...ed a four-hitter as the Astros ...ounced Chicago, 7-3.

Hiatt, who came to the Astros ...m the Cubs last fall, hit a ...ond-inning double off Ken Holtzman following a two-bagger by Denis Menke. In the fourth, Hiatt's double chased in the first of three Astro runs in that inning. Billingham's grounder and Joe Morgan's infield hit scored the others.

Billingham retired the first 12 Cubs before Ron Santo singled in the fifth and scored on Johnny Callison's single. Glenn Beckert singled and Billy Williams hit his third home run in three games for the Chicago runs, in the ninth.

Pirates 2, Phils 0

Willie Stargell slammed a two-run double and Luke Walker held Philadelphia to five hits as Pittsburgh shut out the Phillies, 3-0.

Woodie Fryman and Walker were tied up in a scoreless duel until Stargell's sixth-inning double which bounced over right fielder Roger Freed's head. Roberto Clemente singled and Bob Robertson walked before Stargell's hit.

The Phillies, who dropped their second consecutive game to the Pirates, had Walker in trouble in the seventh. Freed walked with two out and Joe Lis banged a long double off the left-center wall, but Freed was held at third on a perfect relay by center fielder Al Oliver. Tim McCarver then grounded out.

Royals 3, Angels 2

Mike Hedlund and Jim York scattered seven hits and Kansas City capitalized on three California errors for all its runs in a 3-3 victory.

Hedlund checked the Angels on six hits through seven innings and York, a rookie, completed the last two.

The Royals scored their first run in the second inning when Hedlund scored Bob Oliver with a single after shortstop Jim Fregosi opened the door with an error.

An error by left fielder Alex Johnson and another miscue by the usually reliable Fregosi led the way for two tallies in the third. Cookie Rojas drove in the runs with a double.

Yanks Acquire A's Felipe Alou For Two Pitchers

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP).—The New York Yankees acquired outfielder Felipe Alou from Oakland, today in a trade for pitchers Ron Klimkowski and Rob Gardner.

Alou hit .271 with eight homers and 55 runs batted in for the A's last season. He came to Oakland following the 1969 season in a trade with Atlanta.

Klimkowski posted a 6-7 record in relief last season as a rookie while Gardner, who earlier this week was cut by the Yankees, had a 15-5 record with a league-leading 2.53 earned run average at the Yankees' Syracuse farm club in the International League.

Boswell Joins Martin

DETROIT, April 9 (AP).—Pitcher Dave Boswell and Detroit manager Billy Martin—who engaged in a fist fight in 1969 when both were with the Minnesota Twins—were reunited when the Tigers signed Boswell as a free agent.

The right-hander, 26, who was released by Minnesota this spring, was a 20-game winner in 1969. But he had nothing but trouble last year. He experienced swelling of the ankles in spring training, had arm and back problems, compiled a 3-7 record, and was placed on the disabled list Aug. 3.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
...roit	1	0	1.000	—
...timore	1	0	1.000	—
...on	1	1	.500	1/2
...hington	1	1	.500	1/2
...eland	1	1	.500	1/2
... York	0	1	.000	1

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
...ago	2	0	1.000	—
...sas City	2	1	.667	1/2
...aukee	1	1	.500	1
...esota	1	1	.500	1
...fornia	1	2	.333	1 1/2
...tle	0	3	.000	2 1/2

Thursday's Results

...eveland 3, Boston 2.
...ansas City 3, California 2.

Friday's Games

...w York at Washington, night.
...nsas City at Oakland, night.
...innesota at Chicago.
...troit at Baltimore, night.
(Only games scheduled)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
...burgh	2	0	1.000	—
... York	1	1	.500	1
...uis	1	1	.500	1
...real	1	1	.500	1
...go	1	2	.333	1 1/2
...delphia	0	2	.000	2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
...ta	2	0	1.000	—
...ton	2	1	.750	—
...Francisco	2	1	.667	1/2
...Angeles	1	2	.333	1 1/2
...Diego	1	2	.333	1 1/2
...mard	0	2	.000	2

Thursday's Results

...ntreal 6, New York 2.
...uston 7, Chicago 3.
...sburgh 2, Philadelphia 0.
...n Diego 7, San Francisco 6.

Friday's Games

...n Diego at Los Angeles, night.
...cago at Houston, night.
...ntreal at Atlanta, night.
(Only games scheduled)

...x Hannum Changes ...ckets—NBA to ABA

...NVER, April 9 (AP).—Alex ...num said yesterday he will ...me president, general man-...r and coach of the Denver ...ets of the American Basket-...Association under a five-year ...ract.

...nnum, who resigned as coach ...e San Diego Rockets of the ...onal Basketball Association ...rday morning, confirmed his ...job with the ABA Rockets ...r arrival at Stapleton Inter-...nal Airport.

...ssenrische KLASSEN-
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M-MILLIONAIRE
for $100!
...you need is luck — and a ticket ... 235 000 numbers — 120 000 cash ... tax free!
...kets available for $100.— for ... number; $5.— for 1/4 share, $25.— ... share, $12.50 1/8 share for all ... drawings in 6 months!
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...rnational Mail Order Service
Postfach 700250
...ankfurt a. Main 70 - Germany
...m interested in lottery, send in...mation to: HT 10/4
...me
...dress
...y
...intry

The Scoreboard

MARBLES—At Crawley, England, The Toucan Terribles defeated the Johnson Jets and became world champions for the 15th successive year. The Terribles, a Crawley factory marbles team, scored a 26-21 victory over the Jets, another Crawley factory team, in one of the closest contests for several years at the annual Good Friday event.

Toucan Terribles captain Len Smith, 53, retained his world individual championship title. A crowd of about 700 watched the seven teams entered in the championship.

BASKETBALL—At Clermont-Ferrand, France, Daugava Riga women's club from the Soviet Union defeated Clermont-Ferrand, 72-59, in the first leg of their European Cup final. The Russians were led by six-foot-ten-inch Alisa Semonova, who scored 34 points.

GOLF—At Hattiesburg, Miss., Bob Clark and Steve Reid each had six birdies to tie for the lead at 65 after the first round of the Hattiesburg tournament. Five players were grouped one stroke behind the leaders with eight others—including Holland's Martin Roesink—the only foreign entry—on 66.

SOCCER—At Cannes, Brazil's junior international team beat the Chelsea of London juniors, 1-0, in the Cannes junior international tournament. Hungary's national juniors trimmed Turin of Italy's youth team, 1-0.

Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal	200	000	200	4	9	0
New York	100	100	000	2	10	2

Banks (1-0) and Bateman; Gentry, Taylor (7), McGraw (8) and Grote. L—Gentry (0-1). HR—Jones (1st).

Philadelphia	000	000	000	0	5	0
Pittsburgh	000	002	00x	2	6	0

Fryman, Selma (8) and McCarver; Walker (1-0) and Sanguillen. L—Fryman (0-1).

San Francisco	100	000	500	6	10	0
San Diego	300	100	003	7	9	0

Stone, Johnson (4), McMahon (7) and Dietz; Arlin, Kelley (7), Ross (7) and Cannizzaro. W—Ross (1-0). L—McMahon (0-1). HR—Mays (2d), Stahl (1st).

Chicago	000	010	002	3	4	0
Houston	010	320	10x	7	9	0

Holtzman, Colborn (5), Regan (6) and Rudolph; Billingham (1-0) and Hiatt. L—Holtzman (0-1). HR—Williams (3d).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	001	010	000	2	3	0
Cleveland	000	000	012	3	7	0

Siebert, Lyle (8), Tatum (8) and Josephson; McDonald, Colbert (6) and Posse. W—Colbert (1-0). L—Tatum (0-1). HR—Aparicio (1st), Siebert (1st).

Kansas City	012	000	000	3	7	1
California	001	010	000	2	7	4

Hedlund, York (8) and Kirkpatrick; Messersmith, Queen (9) and Moses. W—Hedlund (1-0). L—Messersmith (0-1). HR—Messersmith (1st).

Offtrack Betting Leaves Starting Gate

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 9.—The final fatuous platitude fell flat in the concourse of Grand Central Terminal. Waggling beribboned scissors for the television cameras, Honest John Lindsay snipped an orange sash stretched across a window where the bankrupt New Haven Railroad used to sell tickets to Scarsdale. "We're off!" cried Hot Horse Howie Samuels, and a retired post office worker from Brooklyn bet $2 to win on a pacer named Adoras Nicki in the first at Roosevelt Raceway.

Thus came the millennium to Fun City. It is called Off Track Betting, and let history note that it came to pass at 10:52 a.m. on Holy Thursday, April 8, 1971. Twenty-four hours later it could have served to celebrate the release of Barrabas.

The first legal horse bet ever made away from the racetrack in New York was placed by Philip Gross, 66, who had earned the distinction by planting his stern on a folding chair in front of the windows at 10 a.m. Wednesday. He said he had been a leisure-time horse player for 30 years and undertook this 24-hour wait so he could get his picture in the papers and make his family happy.

He was followed to the wicket by Honest John Lindsay, the Friendly Bookie of Gracie Square. Bucking his own game, Honest John bet a deuce on Money Wise in the seventh at Roosevelt.

Like Wet Cement

By this time something like 2,000 spectators had gathered, and as Honest John left the window some of them queued up to get a piece of the action. With inexperienced help fumbling through a cumbersome manual operation, these transactions were effected at the same glacial pace that has characterized OTB from the outset.

Starting last July when Hot Horse Howie took over as Honest John's sheetwriter, it required the full gestation period of nine months and the expenditure of $5.5 million in public funds to take in the first $2. This was the procedure:

Depending on the sort of action he wanted, a player selected from a counter a three-page slip marked Daily Double, Perfecta, Win, Place, or Show. Identifying the horse of his choice by letter instead of mutuel number—A for No. 1, B for No. 2—he filled in blanks to indicate the horse, the race, and the amount of his wager. Then he waited while the clerk validated the slip in an infra-red stamping machine, punched it so the amount bet could not be altered, separated the paper into three parts. One part went to a girl who tabulated the bet, then it was forwarded to the control center; another went into the clerk's cash box; the third went back to the bettor along with his change, if any.

If a bettor filled out the slip incorrectly—using numbers instead of letters, for example—he had to go back and start all over. One got to the head of the line with a fat wad of bets and discovered that he had got a batch of slips with the third page missing. Sorry.

Clerks had to examine each part of each ticket to make sure all carbon copies were legible. The lines moved like wet cement.

A Lot of Learning

One man, starting fourth or fifth in line, got to the window in 20 minutes. Apologetically the clerk set up a sign: Closed. His validating machine was misbehaving. It took five minutes to replace the machine.

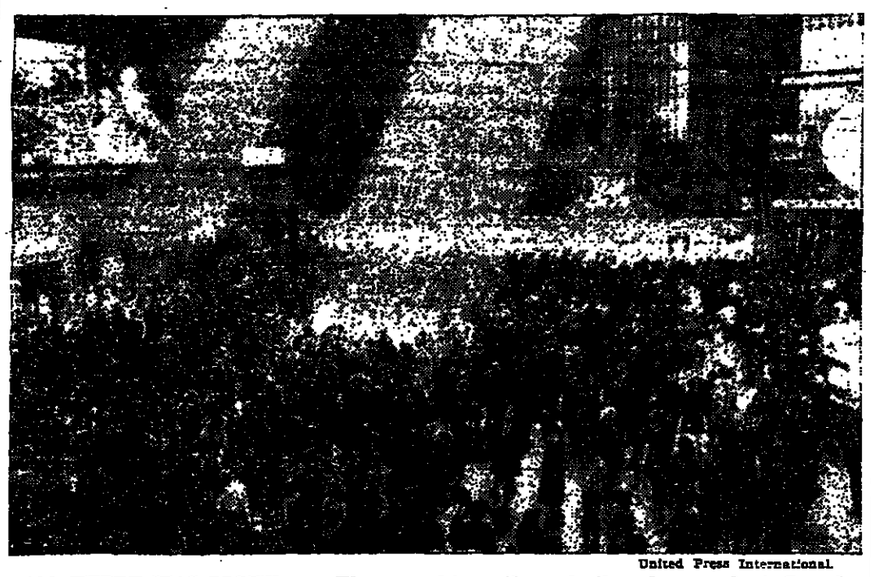
Another man who wanted to bet 7 and 7 in the daily double had properly marked his slip G-G. The clerk said he couldn't bet the same letter in each race; if he was betting two different horses, he had to use different letters. It took a while to straighten that out.

"We have a lot of learning ahead of us," Hot Horse Howie had said during the opening ceremonies.

The ceremonies had been sweet. Starting soon after 9:30 a.m., a combo played "Camptown Races," "Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet," and "Yankee Doodle." A horseshoe of paper flowers framed the window where Honest John was to cut the ribbon. Toy balloons tugged at leashes.

Introduced by Hot Horse Howie as the "gentleman who originated this turf club, the real godfather of OTB," Lindsay said that "with my wife Mary's permission and the small allowance she gives me, I will be making a bet."

Because the world's most sophisticated betting machinery won't work at Aqueduct for daylight gambling, bets were taken only for night races at Roosevelt. Anybody with a winning ticket could redeem it the following morning. Just ask for Next Day Sam.



United Press International

AND THERE WAS LIGHT. . .—The sun shines through the glass roof at Grand Central Terminal in New York, where offtrack betting got under way Thursday.

Rangers Unmask Leaf But Lose Cup Game

NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT).—In what became the zaniest show on earth, with 17,250 fans cheering the loss of a mask, the Toronto Maple Leafs stunned the New York Rangers, 4-1, last night to even their Stanley Cup playoff series at one game apiece.

But between the first face-off and the final buzzer a bizarre game unfolded, brought to a high point in the closing minutes by fights, moments of humor and mean little scenes unfolding around Madison Square Garden.

There were four minutes 42 seconds remaining when Jim Harrison and Vic Hadfield exploded following a game-long feud. Bernie Parent, the Leafs' goalie, went to Harrison's help, breaking a National Hockey League code—the goalie is supposed to stay put.

Ed Giacomin, naturally, left his Ranger cage. While he and Parent tangled, hadfield lifted Parent tangled, Hadfield lifted and tossed it into the stands as thousands cheered.

When the smoke cleared, the players were ready to resume—except Parent. He didn't want to play without a mask. His spare had been left in Toronto.

"Why bother bringing another mask?" asked the Leaf's general manager, Jim Gregory. "Nothing can happen to a mask. You could drop a building on one and it wouldn't break."

It can get stolen, though. While fans chanted, "Don't give it back, don't give it back," Garden security police fanned through the stands looking for it, aided by King Clancy, a Leaf vice-president and member of the hockey Hall of Fame.

It couldn't be found. Parent went to the bench and Jacques Plante, the man who introduced the mask to hockey ten years ago, came in for the final minutes.

Plante saw 34 seconds of action, when suddenly Ted Irvine of the Rangers and Jim Dorey began pummeling each other. The sight aggrieved Plante and he tried to aid his teammate. Along came Giacomin again, this time throwing a body check against the new goalie that nearly squashed the 42-year-old Plante into the protective glass.

Then the benches emptied, and so did the penalty box and 40 players were squeezing, holding, elbowing, cursing one another. Fans fought in the stands. One gray-haired man sitting in a $12.50 loge seat dared Parent to come up and fight him. A boy with the man waved a rubber chicken at the goalie.

And when they had the chance, the Leaf players made signs back to the crowd.

Quiet finally prevailed.

As for the game, Gary Monahan and Paul Henderson scored within a 48-second span of the opening period and the Maple Leafs held on for the victory.

The Scoreboard

SWIMMING—At Pullman, Wash., Nancy Spitz of the Arden Hills, Calif., team and James McConica of the University of Southern California, caused mild surprises as they led the way into the finals of the 200-meter freestyle Amateur Athletic Union short-course championships. A short-course pool is 25 yards long. Miss Spitz, 17, qualified in one minute 55.7 seconds while the defending champion, Wendy Fordyce of Miami's Hurricane Club, had a third best time of 1:57.3. Second best was Anne Fraser of the Lake Forest Swim Club.

McConica, 20, qualified in 1:41.1. Second was teammate Frank Heckl, who had won the 100-yard butterfly, upsetting favored Gary Hall and Mark Spitz on Indiana. Indiana's big star and the defending champion, John Kinsella, swam 1:41.9 to qualify for the 200 final.

TENNIS—At Monte-Carlo, Ilie Nastase of Romania won a battle of serves against Australia's Dick Crealy to advance to the men's singles semi-finals of the Monte-Carlo Open. Nastase downed Crealy, 6-3, 6-4, 7-9, 6-2 while Holland's Tom Okker was gaining his semi-final berth with a 7-5, 6-2, 1-6, 6-4 victory over Yugoslavia's Boro Jovanovic.

Nastase will meet British pro Roger Taylor and Okker will face Romanian Ion Tiriac in the semis.

Floridians Even Their ABA Series Against Colonels

MIAMI, April 9 (AP).—Mack Calvin's 35 points and Ira Harge's play under the boards ignited the Floridians to a 129-117 victory over Kentucky last night that squared their American Basketball Association Eastern Division semifinal playoffs at two games apiece.

The best-of-seven series resumes tomorrow in Louisville, Ky., where the Colonels won the first two games of the series.

Harge held Kentucky's rookie center Dan Issel to 16 points and contributed to Issel's fouling out with 8:31 left in the game.

Thursday's Game

Florida 129, Kentucky 117 (Calvin 34, Harge 31; Powell 31, Hunter 34).

Black Hawks Win

Rally by Canadiens Ties Bruin Series

BOSTON, April 9 (UPI).—Jean Beliveau rallied his Montreal Canadiens from a four-goal deficit to a 7-5 victory over the Boston Bruins last night to deadlock their Stanley Cup four-of-seven playoff series at one game apiece.

The Montreal triumph snapped Boston's playoff record of 11 straight victories spread over two seasons as Beliveau scored twice and assisted on John Ferguson's tiebreaker with just under five minutes to play.

Yvan Cournoyer also scored twice while Henri Richard and Frank Mahovlich tallied once each for the Canadiens.

Bobby Orr, Ted Green, John McKenzie, Wayne Cashman and Derek Sanderson scored for the Bruins, who trailed for only 62 seconds in the first period before registering five straight times for a 5-1 lead.

The Canadiens launched their comeback late in the second period on Richard's goal and then scored five in a row in the third period. The series resumes at Montreal tomorrow and Sunday.

A rookie goalie, Ken Dryden, helped the Canadiens triumph, despite yielding a personal professional high of five goals. Ed Johnston, the Boston goalie, suffered his third loss in three Stanley Cup playoff starts.

Beliveau scored his first goal on a Montreal power play at 2:58 in the third period and slashed the Bruin lead to two goals by beating Johnston again 2 1/2 minutes later.

Cournoyer stole a pass and scored unassisted at 9:58.

Ferguson broke the deadlock at 15:23 when Beliveau dug the disk loose behind the Bruin cage. Ferguson promptly converted from in front the goal. Frank Mahovlich's insurance goal came in the final two minutes on a breakaway.

Black Hawks 6, Flyers 2

CHICAGO, April 9 (AP).—With Bobby Hull and Stan Mikita scoring twice each, Chicago beat Philadelphia, 6-2, last night to take a 2-0 lead in their Stanley Cup playoff series.

It was the 11th straight victory for the Hawks over the Flyers on Chicago ice. Philadelphia never has won in Chicago in four seasons in the league.

Hull scored on a 35-foot screen shot while each team had a man in the penalty box and then beat the Flyers' goalie, Bruce Gamble, with a 20-footer after a face-off near the net.

Mikita also scored while each team had a man in the penalty box, lifting his own rebound over Gamble, and then netted a ten-footer for his second score.

The Hawks had a 5-0 lead after two periods.

Tony Esposito made 25 stops for Chicago and Gamble had 32 for Philadelphia.

Blues 4, North Stars 2

ST. LOUIS, April 9 (UPI).—Jim Roberts scored two goals and Wayne Connelly one in the third period last night as St. Louis defeated Minnesota, 4-2, and evened their Stanley Cup quarter-final series at 1-1.

Connelly scored the winning goal on a power play at 8:34 after Roberts had given the Blues a 2-1 lead five minutes earlier. Roberts later added the insurance goal by scoring on an open net with 29 seconds remaining.

Murray Oliver scored both Minnesota goals, his first tying the game at 1-1, nine seconds into the final period.

The North Stars were playing without Bill Goldsworthy, who suffered torn knee ligaments in the first game of the series. The Blues were without Bill Sutherland, who suffered a similar injury in the same game.

Thursday's Games

Toronto 4, New York 1 (Henderson 2, Keon, Monahan; Horton).
Montreal 7, Boston 5 (Beliveau 2, Lemaire, Richard, F. Mahovlich, Cournoyer, Ferguson; Orr, Cashman, Sanderson, Green, McKenzie).
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 2 (R. Hull 2, Mikita 2, Pappin, Angotti; Peters, Mair).
St. Louis 4, Minnesota 2 (Roberts 2, Connelly, Bordeleau; Oliver 2).

Rodriguez Drives BRM to Victory In Formula One

OULTON PARK, England, April 9 (UPI).—Pedro Rodriguez of Mexico gave BRM its first Formula One victory since last year's Belgian Grand Prix when he drove the V12-engined auto to victory today in the Rothmans international trophy race.

Rodriguez, who also piloted the successful BRM in the Belgian Prix, led from start to finish the race which did not count towards the world championship.

Only six of the 12 starters completed the 40-lap event with many—including the Lotus turbine car—forced to retire in the early stages.

Second in the race was England's Peter Gethin in a V12-engined McLaren, followed by 1969 world champion Jackie Stewart of Scotland in a Tyrrell-Ford. New Zealander Howden Ganley in an earlier model BRM was fourth.

The Lotus gas turbine, driven in its second track race by Sweden's Reine Wisell, hissed quietly round for 17 laps and was in fifth position of only seven survivors at that stage when withdrawn because of rear suspension trouble. It was a similar problem that marred the revolutionary car's first appearance at Brands Hatch last month when Brazilian Emerson Fittipaldi was the driver.

Porsche Leads

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, April 9 (Reuters).—The 911S Porsche of two-time Monte Carlo rally-winner Bjorg Waaldegard of Sweden retained the overall lead as the East African Safari rally headed through Tanzania, before the swing back through Nairobi.

Of the 108 entries who left the Kenyan capital yesterday, 25 have already given in to the car-killing mountain drives and dirt roads of the 19th safari rally.

Chasing the leading Porsche was Swedish ace Hannu Mikkola in his Ford Escort, followed by the leading Datsun 240Z of Kenyan-entered Edgar Herrmann.

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Art Buchwald

A Living Monument

WASHINGTON. — Once again the critics are yelling for J. Edgar Hoover's resignation. House Majority Leader Hale Boggs last week demanded that Attorney General John Mitchell replace the FBI leader. Other senators have asked the President to force retirement on the 76-year-old Hoover.



Buchwald

The trouble with this is that neither John Mitchell nor the President of the United States has the authority to make Mr. Hoover quit.

What very few people realize is that J. Edgar Hoover is a National Monument and the only one who can alter his status is the National Fine Arts Commission.

* * *

The National Fine Arts Commission is composed of seven people who have the authority to declare which monuments in Washington stay and which ones go. There is no possible way of moving J. Edgar Hoover unless the Fine Arts Commission decides he no longer serves a historical purpose.

So far the commission has been reluctant to declare Mr. Hoover surplus. One commission member told me, "The test of a historical monument is whether it represents an era that everyone is interested in."

"What era in history does J. Edgar Hoover represent?" I asked.

* * *

"The Dillinger period. Mr. Hoover is the only monument we have in Washington commemorating the wonderful days of John Dillinger. If we put Hoover in storage, there will be a big gap in our national history."

"But there has been an outcry lately to replace him with something modern and more up to date."

"The National Fine Arts Commission faces this dilemma every day. Do you stay with the old or go with the new? It is our feeling that Mr. Hoover is the only living national monument left in Washington, and we would be doing a great disservice to the country if we tore him down."

"I can see that from your point of view," I said. "But what about progress? You can't ignore the needs of the capital."

"You must keep in mind," the man said, "that Washington is a tourist town, and people from all over the world come here to see the foundations of this country. The first sight everyone wants to see is J. Edgar Hoover. For 47 years he has been one of the main attractions. Children have grown up with his legend. He is an inspiration to every American. We would not be fulfilling our function if at this late date we took him off his pedestal."

* * *

"I appreciate history as much as anyone," I said. "But if the Fine Arts Commission refuses to replace Mr. Hoover, he could be *the head of the FBI forever.*"

"Perhaps, but our business is to protect this nation's landmarks. We're not concerned with politics or the demands of the times. All we ask ourselves is: 'Does it fit in with the old architecture of the city, will it re-create an ambiance of a bygone era and does the monument tell us something about ourselves?' Mr. Hoover fulfills all these qualifications."

"*Well, if you won't* put him in storage, are you at least thinking of moving him to a less conspicuous part of town?"

"Frankly, we are giving that some consideration. If the pressure continues, we may authorize a new spot for him away from the Justice Department."

"Where?"

"We have a wonderful site we're looking at right now, near the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception."

Boy, 6, Left $26 Million by Jailed Mother

RIDGEWOOD, N.J., April 9 (AP).—Six-year-old Donald Chickering jr. has been left a $26 million fortune by his mother, who died last month in a California jail.

This was disclosed today by his grandparents here, who said that the boy is unaware of the inheritance or how his mother died.

The boy's mother, Mrs. Marina Maguire Chickering Weiner, was heiress to a fortune left by her father, Russell Maguire, a financier and industrialist who died in 1966. She was arrested March 15 in Porterville, Calif., after she allegedly tried to use an expired credit card to pay a motel bill. She was charged also with possession of a hypodermic needle.

Police reported that the 27-year-old woman ruptured her spleen when she fell from the top bunk in her jail cell and died later in a hospital.



Part of the Villa Doria Pamphili, which includes rare sculpture, woods and gardens.

Romans Acquire the Park of a Princess

By Odette Mengin

ROME, April 9 (AP).—The city of Rome, short on both green areas and money, is getting a gorgeous park—by buying it from an Italian princess for more than $3 million.

The Villa Doria Pamphili opens to the public April 21 and it is being hailed as the largest and most beautiful of Rome's public parks.

But not everybody is happy about the city's glittering acquisition. A controversy has erupted that demonstrates the quandary of a big city that has too much concrete, *too many debts and a shortage of public services.*

Some demand that the park be turned into a site for schools, gymnasiums and nurseries. Many think the municipality cannot afford to keep up the land and princely buildings on it.

One newspaper even worried about the poisonous vipers and blood-sucking ticks it said inhabited the park in abundance.

Princess Orietta Doria Pamphili, a descendant of Italy's celebrated naval commander Andrea Doria, who defeated the Turks in the 15th century, sold the land to the city for close to 2 billion lire, or $3.2 million, in a deal signed March 29.

The princess's British husband, Frank, states flatly: "It was a sale in lieu of expropriation." The city could have had the land free if it wanted to wait. Long ago it zoned the noble villa as park land and set up machinery to expropriate it and other tracts like it.

In 1965 it expropriated an adjacent 74-hectare, or 185-acre, portion of the princess's villa and opened it to the public.

For the portion now to be opened, the city had two choices: Wait for the years-long expropriation procedure and acquire the land for nothing or buy it now. It opted for the latter, using a special fund set up by the central government.

Even at the price they negotiated with the Doria Pamphili family, city officials believe they got a bargain.

The city of 2.8 million people is in desperate need of parks. Like Villa Pamphili, the only parks it has are former property of the nobility. Ten years ago there were only two square meters of green space for each Roman, which *made the city one of the most space-short of Western capitals.*

With the combined Doria Pamphili tracts, the city has tripled that ratio. The new park is twice the size of Rome's hitherto most famous park, Villa Borghese, and more than half as big as New York's Central Park.

The 94 hectares opening on April 21 comprise pastures, woods and gardens just inside city limits behind the Vatican. Intense city traffic may prevent Romans from the other side of town from getting to the park easily, but the rewards of such a journey are great.

Once the property of a 17th-century pope of the Pamphili family, Innocent X, the villa has 9,000 rare plants and trees and an early Christian catacomb, and rare ancient Roman statuary *from Hadrian's Villa and Ostia Antica stand out* in a baroque setting. The Pamphili family now lives elsewhere in the city. A building on the grounds is encrusted with sculpture and bas-reliefs. The city has not said whether it plans to leave them there and turn the building into a museum.

The city will have to go deeper in debt to maintain the natural and artistic treasures, to the tune of an estimated $325,000 over the next two years.

Besides this, the pro-Communist daily Paese Sera has accused the city of becoming a "client" of a princess and says the land should "have a functional character" with schools and other projects.

The rightist Giornale d'Italia claims that the villa grounds already open to the public were full of snakes which "terrified children and their mothers." And it has complained that the city's decision to allow sheep to go on grazing in the new park will keep the area populated with another unwelcome creature—the ticks that live with the flocks.

PEOPLE: *Playmates Are Made, Not Born*

By this time, it is presumed that we all know what the Playmate-of-the-Month—any month—looks like. Aesthetically speaking, however, the question arises as to what sets off the Playmate from the ordinary garden-variety tomato, and the chances are that you're wrong on both counts. Playboy editor Hugh Hefner, for example, has decreed that the Playmate suggest "the girl next door." (Hoo boy, were *we* ever living in the wrong neighborhood!) Writer Thomas Meehan says: "She must be wholesomely fresh-looking; in other words, she must look like a UCLA cheerleader." Playboy picture editor Vincent Tajiri insists she must have "a virginal quality"—and if this seems not to square with Meehan's appraisal, it simply means that you are a native Californian. In short, the Playmate generally is not—nor is she meant to be—erotic. "We think of the gatefold picture as decorative in a tradition that goes back to the Gibson girl," says one philosophical photographer. "We try to keep the picture in good taste. The gatefold, in a decorative sense, is like one of those Walter Keene paintings of a saucer-eyed child. It's simply that instead of big eyes we show big boobs."

For these and other Playmate mammarabilia we are indebted to Meehan, whose exhaustive research into the subject—for an innovative and entertaining new hardbound magazine called Audience—is a classic of its genre. In tracking down the elusive substance of the Great American Dream, *however*, Meehan's deepest sympathies appear to lie with the unsung assistant editors who manfully struggle to write bright copy around the monthly Playmate picture layout. (This we found hard to believe, but after an objective check through three back issues we found that, by God, there *is* copy!) Playboy, swears Meehan, never lies, and while the ideal story line would read like this—"The well-rounded San Francisco bachelorette divides her time between playing three-dimensional chess and counseling crippled teen-aged boys"—the sorry fact is that the average Playmate has "never done anything; never been anywhere."

To aid the beleaguered writer, however, each prospective Playmate is mailed a 50-question Data Sheet, through which, reports Meehan, "a certain lack of sophistication shows through." Carol *Imhof*, for instance, *December's* choice, listed her three favorite authors as William Shakespeare, J.D. Salinger and Harold Robbins, while several other candidates' replies read as follows:

Q. Describe your ideal man.



Carol Imhof

A. He must be 27, foreign, and strong yet weak.

Q. If you could change one character trait in yourself, it would be?

A. My shyness.

Q. What do you do in your spare time?

A. I specially enjoy grazing in the grass.

* * *

Words to Live By: A quotation from an unidentified savant on a French TV show the other night dedicated to the problems of the cities: "*It's difficult to* make prophecies, particularly when they concern the future."

* * *

TOTTERING: The Swedish monarchy, after the first press *conference of leather-booted,* gum-chewing Crown Prince Carl Gustaf, 24, an occasion the prince took to describe himself as "just an ordinary guy." Ah so, clucked Expressen, Sweden's leading national newspaper. "If he's so ordinary, why should he become king?" BEMUSED: United Press International, by the following ad posted in the window of a London store: "Girl wanted to share apartment with couple who dig snakes. No weirdos." RAMMED: From behind, a car carrying Arkansas Gov. Dale Bumpers to a golfing date, by another driven by Charles Dewey, 27, who was going fishing. "You know how it is," said Dewey under questioning by the police. "You're out riding around and you run into the governor…"

* * *

Ad Libs (con't.): "Just Uncovered!" trumpets the Cohasco Co. in the Dartmouth Alumni Magazine. "$5.00 each. A number of original carte photos of Dartmouth students over 100 years old!" Just cover 'em up again, willya, Cohasco?

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